INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 81- BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji's Appeal To Muslims To Present United Demand

BOMBAY'S DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

"Chronicle" Photo.

Group photo taken at one of the many receptions held in honour of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (second from the left.)

Gandhiji May Go To London ?

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO PRESENT UNITED DEMANDS

GOING TO AMRITSAR IN UTTER DISREGARD OF DOCTOR'S ADVICE

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Gandhiji is interviewing the Viceroy this evening to discuss the procedure of the Round Table Conference and the likely date of the meeting in London.

Though Gandhiji has not decided finally whether he would go in case communal settlement is not reached, he is likely to be persuaded to go to London in view of the fact that Muslim opinion itself is sharply divided and the London atmosphere is likely to prove helpful to a settlement.

Following Viceroy's conversation with Muslim leaders yesterday, Gandhiji is issuing an appeal to Muslim leaders to frame unitedly what minority safeguards they require.

HIS GREAT SELFLESSNESS

Mahatma Gandhi in disregard of medical advice is proceeding to Amritsar to-morrow to attend the session of the Central Sikh League.

Mr' Subash Bose interviews the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case to-morrow.—A. P.

WHAT GANDHIJI DISCUSSED WITH VICEROY

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Gandhiji went to Viceroy's House this evening at about 7-30 and had four hours' discussion with Lord Irwin.

It is understood that the subjects discussed were the procedure connected with the Round Table Conference, Hindu-Muslim question and the action taken on Irwin-Gandhi agreement.

Complete secrecy is maintained regarding the conversations.—A. P.

CONGRESS APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO CARRY OUT A NATIONAL SCRUTINY.

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Working Committee of the Congress has appointed Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, Professor K. T. Shah, Bhulabhai J. Desai and J. C. Kumarappa (convener) to carry out scrutiny into the financial transactions of the East India Company and the British Government in India and the so-called public debt of India and to report on the obligations which in future should be borne by India or England. The Committee is to report by the end of May 1931.

GANDHIJI AS DICTATOR.

Another resolution appoints Gandhiji the sole representative of the Congress to the Round Table Conference.

A third resolution appoints Mr. K. F. Nariman to collect from all provinces names, addresses occupation, sentences, and the nature of offence of the prisoners and others covered by the resolution of the Karachi Congress in regard to the release of political prisoners.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Gandhiji is still unwell. To-day he has shifted to Birla House in order to take complete rest.—A. P.

LEADERS DEPART FOR CAWNPORE.

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sit. Devidas, son of Mr. Gandhi, left for Cawnpore to-night.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

—:o:—

Not To Break Away From Labour

BROCKWAY ELECTED CHAIRMAN

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Fenner Brockway M.P has been elected Chairman of Independent Labour Party in succession to Mr. James Maxton, who was Chairman for last five years.

The Independent Labour Party Conference by 173 votes to 37 rejected the resolution urging a breakaway from the Labour Party.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

They Must Put Forword Unanimous Demands

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Mahatma Gandhi in a statement to the press this evening says: Much misrepresentation is going on with reference to my attitude on Hindu-Muslim question. My own views are that of full surrender to unanimously expressed wish of Mussalmans and Sikhs.

NO FORMULA YET.

Before I can cultivate Hindu opinion on a particular formula I must have that formula. That is not forthcoming. That which was given to the Congress deputation at the Muslim parties' meeting on 4th April was not a unanimous minimum.

For one thing I had the warning of Nationalist Muslims not to accept anything that did not proceed on the principle of joint electorates based on adult suffrage.

Some of the Nationalists are my oldest co-workers to whom Maulana Shaukat Ali gave certificates for honesty, bravery and true love of Islam and who have proved the truth of the Maulana's certificates.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES BAD.

When they tell me that separate electorates are bad for Mussalmans, I must listen to them. They further claim that Mussalman masses do not want separate electorates. Be that as it may, I cannot identify myself with any solution which is frankly based on communalism and yet has not, what may be called, unanimous support of the community concerned.

NO MAJORITY RULE.

A solution that is admittedly defective and anti-national must, to be acceptable, have the merit, at least of almost unanimous support from those affected by it. It is wrong to suggest that under Swaraj there will be majority rule.

I for one, would be content to wait if the accredited leaders of Mussalmans or Sikhs would oppose attainment of a Swaraj constitution. Fight for Swaraj once begun can only end when the constitution which is the visible symbol is framed and passed.

The next phase of the struggle in the absense of a communal solution may, therefore, assume a different form, the goal still remaining the same.

Referring to angry speeches at the Muslim Conference Gandhiji implores all to avoid references which could only add fuel to fire that has hardly died out.—A. P.

VICEROY PROMULGATES NEW ORDINANCE

To Prevent "Unfriendly" Relations With Foreign States

PUNISHMENT TO EXTEND TO TWO YEARS WITH FINE.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has promulgated Foreign Relations Ordinance 1931. The Ordinance runs:—"Whoever makes publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report with intent to promote, or which is likely to promote or whereof the making, publishing or circulating is likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Foreign State shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with any fine or with both.

No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under this Ordinance unless upon a complaint made by order of, or under the authority from the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

The provisions of Sections 99-A to 99-G of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and of Sections 27-B to 27-D of the Indian Post Office Act 1898 shall apply in the case of any book, newspaper or other document containing matter in respect of which any person is punishable under Section 2 in like manner as they apply in the case of a book, newspaper or document containing seditious matter within the meaning of those sections."

The last provision gives power to forfeit certain publications or to detain them in the course of transmission through post.—A. P.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS STAND BY GANDHIJI

They Want Purna Swaraj

AS "SLAVES CANNOT BE CHRISTIANS" THEY MUST TAKE PART IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

"Support Mahatmaji, use swadeshi and abstain from intoxicating drinks." With the advice Mr. P. K. Salve, ex-president of Nagpur War Council, addressed a meeting of Indian Christians on Monday evening at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Rev. B. R. Bhaskare presided.

CHRISTIANITY TEACHES FREEDOM.

Mr. Salve spoke in Hindi and advised Indian Christians to adopt themselves to Hindi, which will be the principal language of the Free India in future. Speaking on the "Present Political Situation", Mr. Salve said it was the first duty of every Indian Christian to seek the freedom of his country. If Christianity taught anything good to Indian Christians, it was this: That thou shalt not rob thy neighbour.

NO HOPE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Referring to the Irwin Gandhi truce, Mr. Salve said, the British people were not likely to give independence to India when it affected the economic life of Britain. It was, therefore, probable that another struggle in the shape of civil disobedience movement would be started after the truce and Indians Christians should be prepared to join that movement, in which case not less than a crore of men and women would join.

SLAVES CAN'T BE CHRISTIANS!

If they were real Christians and believed in God, then they should leave their wives and children to the protection of God, and come out to fight the battle of freedom of their country. But some missionaries would say: What would happen to Indian Christians, if British retired? Mr. Salve said, Indian Christians would be much better of in a Free India with Hindus and Mohmedans, than with the British as slaves, because slaves could not be Christians.

CANNOT REMAIN ALOOF.

Referring to the present political situation, Mr. Salve said, the Indian Christians had no business to keep aloof from the movement and tell Hindus and Muslims to fight for them the battle of freedom and when success was achieved to tell the victors "We are a backward community; we ask for safeguards." If Indian Christians did not join the movement, then they had no right to ask for safeguards.

TRUST GANDHIJI.

Leave your case, therefore, in the hands of Mahatmaji. It was better to put trust in Mahatmaji than in Ramsay MacDonald, Wedgewood Benn, or Lord Irwin, K.T. Paul or Pandia Selvam.

USE SWADESHI.

Mr. Slave then urged Indian Christians to use swadeshi whether they got freedom or not, because swadeshi was the foundation of freedom and by the use of swadeshi they were sure to get freedom in course of time, as it would affect the British trade. Finally he emphasised that Indian Christians should abstain from drink. He was sorry to note that during the picketing of liquor shops recently, Indian Christians gave a lot of trouble to the picketers and he urged his brethren to abstain from drink.

WANT PURNA SWARAJ.

The meeting then passed the following resolutions:—

We the members of the Indian Christian community assembled at this meeting congratulate the Indian National Congress on its wise selection of Mahatma Gandhi to be the spokesman on behalf of the people of this country at the R. T. C.

We have full confidence in Mahatmaji, that he will get for our country the Purna Swaraj, for which we stand, and that he will adequately safeguard the interest of the minorities.

USE KHADI.

We urge upon our community to use only swadeshi cloth, preferably khaddar and to give preference to swadeshi goods always.

We further urge upon our community to take drastic measures to put a complete stop to the drink evil.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK DELHI EXPRESS

—:o:—

Indian Driver's Pluckey Conduct

SIMLA, April 6.

A daring attempt to wreck the Delhi Express was made in the early hours this morning outside Gauru station in the N.W. Ry.

Hardly had the train had gone a mile out beyond the station when the train came to a dead stop with a terrific crashing noise and the kit of some passengers was thrown on the floor. On examination it was found that fishplates and a rail had been removed.

WHAT IT LOOKED?

But for the plucky conduct of the Indian driver who immediately stopped the train the accident would have ended in a terrible disaster. From the nature of tampering with the rails it looked a premeditated attempt to wreck the train.

A first and second class composite carriage and three third class coaches went off the rails, the engine turning turtle. Except for the injury sustained by one Eurasian lady and the fireman of the engine, no one was hurt. Considerable damage was done to the permanent way.

A relief train was sent from Kalka with a doctor and other railway staff, who immediately attended to the passengers transhipment. The passengers of the Delhi Express, Calcutta Mail and the Lahore Express were all brought together reaching Simla six hours late.—A. P.

CHINESE WAR OF ATTRITION AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LONDON, April 6.

Tsinan, (Shantung).—Twenty-two Communists, including woman, were executed to-day.—Reuter.

N. S. WALES FOR SOCIALISTIC POLICY

—:o:—

Three Year Plan Turned Down

LONDON, April 6.

Sydney.—Easter Conference in New South Wales after yesterday adopting "three year plan" on drastic lines of Soviet five year plan by 57 votes to 44, to-day reversed its decision by 65 votes to 35 as a result of extensive lobbying and adopted Premier Lang's motion in favour of further period for Socialistic policy.—Reuter.

13 GUNS SALUT FOR SIRMUR MAHARAJAH

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 6.

It is Maharaja of Sirmur (Nahan) who has been granted a personal salute of 13 guns and not Maharaja of Bikaner as incorrectly stated in the New Delhi message dated 3rd April.—A. P.

3 JEWS KILLED AT YAGGOUR

—:o:—

Rifle Fire From Both Sides Of Road

LONDON, April 6.

Jerusalem.—A party of 11 Jews were returning to their homes at Yaggour near Haifa, when they were subjected to a heavy rifle fire from both sides of the road.

Two men and one woman were killed and four were injured. It is not believed that robbery was the motive of the crime.—Reuter.

FRANCE BEAT ENGLAND ON POINTS

—:o:—

LONDON, April 6.

In International Rugby match between France and England at Paris, France beat England by fourteen points to thirteen.—Reuter.

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

Meetings Suspended Temporarily

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Owing to Sir B. N. Sarma, President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee, proceeding on five and a half months leave with effect from 18th April 1931, it has been decided to suspend temporarily the sittings of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, which, however, will be resumed after the expiry of the President's leave.

The suspension of the sittings of the Committee does not preclude the submission of applications to the Railway Department and Agents of Railways, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Railway Department Resolution dated 25th September 1930. Preliminary enquiries in connection with such applications will continue to be made and those of them which are to be submitted to Railway Rates Advisory Committee will be sent as soon as the Committee resumes hearing of cases.—A. P.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS OF DHARWAR RYOTS

—:o:—

Mr. Jog M. L. C. Visits The Villages

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, April 6.

Mr. Jog, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, visited Hirekerur, Siddapur and Sirsi talukas to see for himself the economic distress of the peasants. He discussed the situation with leading ryots in all Talukas and saw also Collector of Dharwar encamping at Ratthalli and the Mamlatdar of Siddapur.

The ryots have no hopes of getting relief from the local officers. They have urged Mr. Jog to appeal to the higher authorities on the Merits of the case Mr. Jog is thoroughly convinced of the genuine grievances and is organising an early deputation to the higher authorities.

"Chronicle" Photo.

THREE MOURNERS WHOSE GRIEF IS SHARED BY THE WHOLE NATION: Left to right:—Bhagatsingh's brother, Rajguru's mother and Rajguru's sister.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, having previous experience in medical line to push our products in Bombay. Apply to SALES MANAGER, INDIAN DRUG HOUSE, Beli Road, Allahabad.
A

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail Orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M.S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagaon, Bombay
A R 4618

WANTED by Progressive well-established Life Insurance Company, District, Taluka and Sub-Taluka Organisers in Kaira and Ahmedabad Districts. Monthly salary and regular yearly increment terms. Knowledge of English not essential, though preferable. Apply to Box No. 813, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4725

WANTED—A qualified SICK NURSE proficient in MIDWIFERY for a high class Hindu family in mofussil. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience and terms to Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2802

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition at Jubbulpur. Apply for particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A 8

Profession.

MESMARISED "TRIPURA" Talisman for childlessness; loss of children or money in business; horse races, etc. (Rs. 25 for 2). By money order, PRINCIPAL, PSYCHIC INSTITUTE, Cocanada.
P R 4778

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY Egyptian Spiritualist. Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(2)

EARN thousands monthly through Professor SHROFF'S one sure New York Cotton closing figure. Charges Rupees ten. Special. Rupees five Doublings. 20, opposite "Pigeonstand", Mint Rd., near G. P. O. Bombay.
R 4739

Trade Announcement.

WONDERFUL SPECIAL FREE OFFER!—Quickly obtain free your gainful—Commercial opportunity of great fluctuation, in Cotton, Silver, Linseed, Wheat, etc., only remit for telegraph charge Rs. 10 (Ten). Except nothing other fees. Apply sharp, wire, MANAGER, TEJIMANDI, Rol, Marwarmundwa.
T R 4747

FORMALDEHYDE 40 per cent.—We manufacture pure Formaldehyde for medical use; also for Agricultural purposes. Write for particulars, INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL WORKS, Kirloskarvadi, District, Satara.
T R 4418

Loans

WANTED—Four WORKING PARTNERS with a capital of Rs. 50,000 each for a well-established firm, holding agencies in Machinery, Engineering, and building materials, Food Products, Medicines, etc. Apply Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 4744

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922

PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH and another. ..... Plaintiffs

v

SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH and others ... Defendants

and

KUNVER GIRIJESHWAR SARANGSINGH ... Plaintiff to counter-claim.

v.

BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH and others ... Defendants to counter-claim.

and

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., ... Applicants.

and

PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH and another. ..... Clients.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and clients in the lands and premises at Walkeshwar Banganga, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 5th March, 1931, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th ultimo. will be proceeded with on the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
2804

NOTICE

Re: Estate of Bai DOSSIBAI, wife of Sorabji Bomanji Shroff and daughter of Ruttonji Rustomji Daruvala.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed Bai Dossibai, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 29th day of June, 1930, and Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted by the High Court of Bombay, on the 24th day of March, 1931, to SORABJI BOMANJI SHROFF, the husband of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. Cama & Co., Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will dispose of the assets of the deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the said deceased are hereby required to forthwith pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or properties as the case may be to the said Administrator at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. Cama & Co., at their aforesaid address.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1931.

CAMA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
2810

Public Notices.

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

We have received an application from Mr. Shanker Tukaram Dali, of Khamgaon through his pleader Mr. S. V. Bhide of Khamgaon for the issue of a duplicate policy No. 0243646 for Rs. 5,000 issued by our Company on the life of the applicant's father Mr. Tukaram Bhonji Dali (decd.) on the ground that the original is irrevocably lost. If anyone has any objection to the grant of the duplicate policy he is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from the date of publication of this notice. If no objection be received the duplicate policy will be issued after the expiry of the stipulated period.

P. CHAUDHURI,
Secretary, India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Grosvenor House,
21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.
R 4746

Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.
All For Fun—Fun For All

LET'S GO NATIVE

featuring
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JACK OAKIE
A Mad Merry Mix-up of Songs Sirens and Fun.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

"SYNCOPATION"

ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK

Featuring

SARA ALLGOOD EDWARD CHAPMAN

A Story of Dublin during the Recent Irish History when The Free States and Die Hards Fought each other.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL FAIR AND AMUSEMENT PARK

Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road.

Grand opportunity of displaying and selling manufactured products. The biggest open air Fair with huge attractions to draw all communities.

New Giant Wheel, New Tobaggan Slide, New Joy Wheel, 40 ft. Aerial Displays, High Class Dancing, etc., etc., etc.

OPENING EASTER

BOOK REMAINING STALLS ON GROUNDS. PLANS WITH SECRETARY.

Amusements

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10.

"Love? From Now On I'm Going To Be Just Gay!"

Their love had failed—he would never take it seriously again. The fascinating story of a wife who tried gayety as a substitute for romance. The star's triumphant succe sor to "Tae Divorcee."

NORMA SHEARER in LET US BE GAY

Marie Dressler even funnier than in "Caught Short"!

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

cast: Marie Dressler, Rod La Rocque, Gilbert Emery, Hedda Hopper, A Robert Z. Leonard Production

From the Play by Rachel Crothers
Continuity and Dialogue By Frances Marion

The Greatest All Talking Comedy Success Yet Produced

METRO-GOLDWYN-MEYER SUPER

ALSO

CHARLIE CHASE IN ALL TEED UP.

ALL TALKING COMEDY.

THE CAPITOL To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

World-Famous Funsters in their Latest and Most Thrilling Picture

The COHENS and KELLYS IN AFRICA

With GEORGE SIDNEY, CHARLIE MURRAY, VERA GORDON and KATE PRICE

Universal's All-Talking. Laugh Epic!

Free list entirely suspended throughout the week.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A SURPRISE PICTURE

Produced by

Mrs. BAPSEY SABAVALLA

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA

and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS

The First Picture of its kind on the Indian Screen

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Ramon **NOVARRO**

IN M. G. M. TALKING-SINGING DANCING SENSATION

CALL OF THE FLESH

IF FORD TAKES TO TAKLI!

How America Views India's "Non-Violent" War

Since President Wilson amazed the wide world with his fourteen points as defining the American conception of the League of Nations and yet failed to make them carry conviction with British diplomacy as found in the sometime 'steel-frame' Mr. Lloyd George, America has been—and will be—stigmatised—for how long who can tell?—as idealist. Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson whose visits to India and relevant propaganda are well known, has not only mde his country dry but has also added considerably to the American's capacity for sympathy in extra-American reforms, social or political. The more recent Mr. Raymond Duncan, a citizen of New York city and "an indefatigable worker in the cause of international amity,"—true to the American curiosity and reverence for world experiments—whether of the harder intellectual stuff as in the 1919 predictions of Professor Einstein and the following solar expedition on our planet or of the plainly simpler moral stuff as in the ceremonial salt experiment of Mahatma Gandhi at Jalalpur on the 6th of April 1930—chose the latter for investigation.

SENSITIVENESS TO WORLD EVENTS.

The scientific and ceremonial accuracy with which the "daring" Mr. Duncan repeated the Gandhian experiment of salt preparation, carrying the bucket, dipping it into the sea water, heating it and extracting the "ideal amount of Gandhi-American salt" has excited a variety of feelings in civilised Europe where people should have felt a secret note of jealousy in the American's sensitiveness to world events across the Atlantic. Thus writes Paresh Chandra Kar in "A. B. Patrika".

SYMBOL OF AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

The relish and display with which the American press gave publicity to this incident may encourage many a genuine rival of Mr. Duncan to repeat amidst enthusiasm of pressmen and public a demonstration, say, of the Charka or of its humbler aspirant the Takli, invite all the expert spinners of the states and produce before them the sample of "American Khaddar."

And Europe need not grumble if news flashes across the world some day in the near future saying that Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Ford has taken to the Takli both as a hobby and as a symbol of American appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi.

PEACE EFFORT REAL AND IMAGINARY.

If the average work-a-day American citizen can afford to be idealist to the combined humour and amazement of his Trans-Atlantic cousins there is very little to make a genuine student of American liberalism in the past to wonder in the fact that clergymen, and 120 of them as Reuter assured us not long ago, wired to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asking the Labour Premier to have peace negotiations at once with Mahatma Gandhi and end the tension between the Indian people and the British Parliament and end also the worries of the watching world. Although the clergies got no response from the British Premier, according to the same news agency, the appeal must have had a more dramatic effect on the total peace effort that is in the air as well as on land, say at New Delhi, than any number of declared prayers on behalf of the Indian Government through churches in London or in India could have done for calm and equipoise on this side of India.

THE GANDHIAN RESISTANCE.

A reputed journal of New York city frankly confesses that the Gandhian resistance to Government makes the Western mind peculiarly unfit to tackle the problem, and that all the wisdom of history, European or American, bearing on the point fails. The arms and ammunitions of the twentieth century soldier appear to be powerless. By disarming himself of his aboriginal weapons the meek disarm also the mighty of his latest apparatus of warfare. The lamb seems to be mightier in the end than the lion.

BRITAIN ON TRIAL.

Against this tradition of recorded and unrecorded idealism Mr. Rushbrook William's well-earned impression after his American tour on the eve of the Round Table, that American opinion on the Indian problem had been influenced by the idealism "which had led to the belief that the weaker of the two contending parties must be right" is more than a passing comment. Mr. Williams is further convinced that although there is a tendency on the part of a section of Americans to suspend judgment until after the Round Table Conference there are others to whom Britain is regarded as being on trial with respect to India.

FRANK IDEALISM.

Yes, America is the only country which is solvent enough, self-sufficient, distant and therefore impartial enough to be able to afford frank idealism. Although her judgment should be coloured by distance, the very distance itself lends insight, rather foresight, into human nature overseas.

REALITY OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mr. Webb Miller of the United Press of America who had personally seen the Wadala and the Dharasana "raids" had been so much struck by the reality, if not the finality, of a 'non-violence battle' that he felt its possibilities were more than Western or American imagination could at present foresee.

INQUISITIVE AMERICANS.

"My trade's alright?" is the typical attitude of Uncle Sam. "My market's humours' alright?" is an equally typical cast of American mind. And whatever may be America's share in the total trade slump that over-rides the present Indian market, America is intelligent and sensitive enough to take her share in interest in the Indian problem. And India is idealist and prudent enough to allow the Indian situation to be studied with care by inquisitive Americans.

NATION-WIDE SUFFERING.

Of all foreign countries that have been taking interest in the present Indian movement for freedom America appears to be the most enthusiastic and has been participating in some of the major meetings and demonstrations throughout India. Germany is the second in the list. France the third. Japan the fourth and Italy the last. That is the average Indian conception of the relative amount of interest which the non-violent experiment of Mahatma Gandhi has excited in countries abroad. And of all countries America appears to be alive to the view that whatever the end of the present Indian struggle for freedom the world will be richer by the suffering which a whole nation undergoes in favour of humanity.

C. P. LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

The Task Before It

NAGPUR, April 3.

The Agenda of the C. P. Lawyers Conference to be held at Nagpur on the 25th instant with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as President, includes "inter alia" the application of the Bar Councils Act to the C. P. and the creation of a High Court at Nagpur, the disabilities of second grade Lawyers, the need of amending rules relating to the enrolment of Advocates in the Province, the need of recruiting Dist. Judges and Judicial Commissioners from practising lawyers, the establishment of Co-operative Death Benefit Fund, prevention of touting, etc.

Another important subject is the need of amending the Legal Practitioners' Act so as to exclude the activities of lawyers taking part in national Movements from the disabilities of section 13 of the Act.

The conveners of the Conference believe that much as they appreciate the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in consequence of which lawyers have not been taken to task, the amnesty and the truce terms does not solve the problem for all time.

It will be recalled that the Budget session of the C. P. Legislative Council has already passed two token cuts moved by Mr. Parekh emphasising the need for the recruitment of Dist. Judges and Judicial Commissioners from the Bar and Mr. Fulay had also moved a token cut for the application of the Bar Council Act to this province which was subsequently withdrawn by him.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES, LTD.

—:o:—

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of March 1931 and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1931, subject be adjustments, were as follows:—

	Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	421,037
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	475,913
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	457,516
FOR CURRENT FISCAL YEAR TO MARCH 31, 1931.	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	37,96,842
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	38,86,136
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	41,93,479

WONDERFUL CURE.

Only by the use and touch of an invaluable thing I cure all sorts of Hydrocele, Night Dream troubles, Piles and Nervous Debility. Write me with one anna stamp before you get hopeless in these diseases. SWAMI PURNANANDA GIRI, P. O. Baguri (Jessore), Bengal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 14 April, 2017

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

[illegible] LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice 9-16-E

LIFE-GIVING SNAKE POISON FARM IN SIAM

How Poison Is Extracted From King Cobras

In one of the most exclusive quarters of Bangkok there is a snake farm where over five hundred deadly reptiles are kept. Over this farm Nai Liam Suttram presides. There are king cobras, twelve and fourteen feet long; black and yellow kraits; cobras de capello; Russell's vipers; small green grass vipers, and the deadly brown and white sea snakes. If any of these were to bite one, instant death would result if no antitoxin were available, yet Nai Liam walks calmly among them without the slightest fear.

The reptiles have their home in concrete pits with deep, smooth sides. The actual snakehouse consists of little white-domed structures like a miniature Esquimaux igloo. The living arrangements are scientifically perfect, for this snake farm forms one of the most important units of the Pasteur Institute. Like most tropical countries, Siam has many death-dealing reptiles. The specimens confined in these snake-pits are typical of the many thousands that infest the undergrowth of Siam, causing terrible deaths to the unfortunate natives who may be bitten by them. But at last the mortality from snakebites is diminishing. The Pasteur Institute widely distributes quantities of life-saving serum in the remote country districts, where it is dispensed to all classes of people.

The Institute opens its grounds every day to visitors without charge. Standing well back from the roadway in a garden-like compound is the main administration building, a two-storey structure of brick and marble. Behind this, beneath the trees, lare the snake-pits. On either side, set wide apart, are the stables in which the inoculated animals are housed. A motley crowd of people always collect round the snake-pits and gaze awestricken on the monsters below. In the bright tropical sun light can be seen Buddhist priests, prosperous Chinese merchants, poor coolies, great bearded Sikhs from distant India, dark-skinned Malays, and always American tourists with their guide-books and clicking cameras. Having heard of the marvellous life-saving serum, all have come to see the manner in which it is obtained.

COLLECTING THE POISON.

On the first Thursday in each month the crowd assumes enormous proportions, because it is then that the poison is taken. Promptly at ten o'clock in the morning a Siamese clad in a white surgical dress and carrying a small black box walks down the gravel path from the main building, followed by a coolie with a small white table. He is the army veterinary surgeon. Reaching the stout wooden gate of the first pit he waits there. Soon another figure appears, also attired in a surgical gown, but he carries a long, pronged stick. This is the famous Nai Liam Suttram.

He approaches the officer, salutes smartly, and quickly unlocks the gate. Taking the table and the black box he descends to the stone pavement below. Carefully setting up the table he unlocks the box, removes several convex-shaped glass plates, and places them on the table. The veterinary surgeon, with great caution, now follows Nai Liam into the pit.

Nai Liam begins his work by overturning the domed residence of a huge king cobra. With his pronged stick he secures a hold just behind the snake's evil, flat head. Reaching down with his right hand he grips the snake behind the prongs that pin it down, then discarding the stick, he reaches about three-quarters of the way down the twisting body and seizes this portion with his left hand. Effortlessly he carries the wriggling body over to the doctor, and by using the thumb and forefinger of his right hand he forces the snake's mouth open. The doctor slips one of the glass plates into the cavity and watches calmly as an oily substance drops on to the plate. When several teaspoonfuls of poison have been extracted Nai Liam steps back and flings his deadly burden into the water. So begin two hours of work. In the first pit seven king cobras—the most dangerous snakes in existence—and eight sea snakes are forced to drip their poison before the collectors mount the steps and close the gate.

WRITHING MASS OF COBRAS.

Nai Liam is at his best when he enters the second pit, which contains over 300 cobras. This pit appears to be devoid of snakes until he tilts back one of the white domes. Instantly a dozen snakes spring forth, all emitting terrifying hisses as they look round to see what has disturbed them. Nai Liam, with one mighty shove, transfers the whole writhing mass of cobras into the canal. Eagerly he watches the bobbing, flat heads, and as soon as some of them quit the water he quickly pins one of them down with his forked stick. He then takes them over to the doctor as before, and the poison is extracted.

When a hundred or more have been used the doctor quits the pit, and Nai Liam proceeds to amuse the crowd in his own inimitable way. Walking over to a cobra he picks it up and playfully hurls it a few feet away from him. The reptile promptly raises half its body and blowing out its hood starts to sway slowly backwards and forwards, all the while keeping its eyes upon its tormentor. The crowd gaze with awe upon Nai Liam as he repeats this performance with another snake. When the pair of them are hissing and swaying, he fondles their distended hoods, much in the same way as we would fondle our dogs. By way of farewell Nai Liam snaps fingers at them, and, grinning broadly, rejoins the doctor on the outside of the pit.

He has been bitten well over a hundred times, and has been inoculated so much that he is now virtually immune.—"Manchester Guardian."

A VERY GREAT WRITER

Professor Laski On Arnold Bennett

(By HAROLD LASKI).

At first blush he seems to typify a rather ordinary success magnified to an extraordinary degree. He worries you a little by his knowledge of the right tailor, and the right food and the right wine.

He seems to attach stupendous importance to such mundane things. You find him excited by a new restaurant, and comforted by a brilliant tie. You are irritated by his interest in Lord Beaverbrook.

But then you find that is is really because Arnold Bennett has two outstanding qualities which never cease to be lovable. He is interested in everything in life, and he is still the young provincial, utterly amazed at his success in London.

MAN OF THE WORLD.

I have never seen Mr. Bennett bored except by an egotist or a prig; and even then an extraordinary egotist or an extraordinary prig will overcome his boredom.

If the proper study of mankind is man, no one has cultivated it so sedulously as he.

He is the young provincial, I say, still amazed at his success in London. I emphasise the word "young." No one ever retained vivacity, urgency, the power to be thrilled by experience as he does

No one notes what is happening so eagerly. I doubt whether he has ever suffered from that weariness of the flesh which in Bloomsbury is equated with philosophic detachment.

PLAYING THE WISEACRE.

And his pose of man of the world is nothing more than your true provincial telling London and Paris to their faces that they have nothing to teach him.

At his best he is a very great writer. "The Old Wives' Tale" and the Clayhanger stories are among the big achievements of our epoch.

Even some of the lesser romances like "The Card," have an importance you cannot miss.

They have an architectonic quality about them. They have kinship with his own master. Balzac, who knew how to crowd an epoch into a romance.

Subsequent generations will know better from these works what a vital aspect of Victorian petty Capitalism was like than from a bookshelf of historical works.

There is, of couurse, plenty of poor work, too. I confess to being rather bored by his efforts at playing the wiseacre. They are bright and slick and clever, but they seem to me a waste of his powers.

I am not, either, deeply moved by his profound interest in wealth and its ramifications. "Imperial Palace" seems to me almost as dull as its pompous and garish original.

HATES POMPOUSNESS.

But when you put it down and pick up, say, "Riceyman Steps," it does not need a dozen pages to convince you that you are in the presence of an indisputable master.

Arnold Bennett is a very lovable person. He is shrewd and kindly and full of wisdom. There are things he dislikes profoundly, and it is, as a rule, by his dislikes that a man shows his sterling worth.

He hates pompousness and the dull, drying kind of Puritanism which revels in the discovery of secret sins. Inefficiency provokes contempt in him, and he is irritated, very wisely by the pretensions of preciosity.

He is a good friend, always wise in counsel. He never interferes or moralises. He takes the thing as it is, and does the best with it that he can. He is immensely kind to the young.

More people, I should guess, have been made by his encouragement than by any other living writer. And he has a genius for giving you just that kind of criticism so salted with the right warnings as to help without wounding. He is also honest as a critic.

You cannot buy his praise with eulogy, because he has no fantastic illusions about himself. That is a rare gift in an age when, in the literary world, back-biting is the alternative to back-scratching.

He has, too, an eye for the thing that matters. He makes few mistakes, and he is rarely taken in. That is because he takes his function as an observer seriously. He has that direct perception of quality which justifies the making of rapid judgments.

Go through a volume of his published notebooks, and you will be astonished at the early rightness of perceptions he was the first to emphasise.

CATHOLIC MIND.

He has, too, a catholic mind. The width of his interests is extraordinary; and what he cares about, he takes the trouble to know from within. It is not, of course, the scholar's omnivorous appetite for woeful detail; he would run away from Browning's grammarian unless he proposed to write a novel about him.

But when he gets excited about Russian or French novelists, it is because he has taken the pains which justify excitement. His distinctions and categories really mean something. They have been thought about and organised. I like, too, his common sense and his capacity for anger. I have heard people dismiss Mr. Wells in his presence, and his jerky high-voiced passion has been superb. He does not get excited in the presence of difference and experiment.

He is not, as Mr. Galsworthy is, the pursuer of traditions about the passing of which he cannot avoid a gentle melancholy. He knows that change is inevitable, and he is always wisely interested about it. He recognises that risk is invigorating and he does not move at once to the attack. For sheer sanity, indeed, I doubt whether any man of his generation surpasses him.

And it is important to remember his liberal-mindedness. He is not occupied in constantly passing judgment upon people for refusal to accept his standards. He has his emphatic certitudes, but he does not pontificate about them. He likes good companionship but he understands solitude.

The late Dr. Rivers once said to me that it is the power to grasp a man's mood, and to allow for it, Arnold Bennett was among the three most intelligent men he had ever known.

CREATIVE ARTIST.

People laugh at him a little because of his obsession for Blue Trains and Grand Babylon Hotels. They question his standard of values; Mr. Hugh Walpole, I observed the other day, sighed about Mr. Bennett's "vulgarity."

I do not recognise the quality in him. I remark only the careful, even relentless, observation of the facts, the slightly ironic amusement which describes the energy which has gone to their making.

Mr. Bennett's world remains always that of the great creative artist. And because that is his world he is at home and effective in all. Mr. Walpole is disturbed by "Imperial Palace"; he sighs for another "Old Wives' Tale."

But one cannot write the same masterpiece twice, and the nerve and energy which went into "Imperial Palace" not a dozen living English writers could equal. That after all, is not unimportant.

ABOUNDING VITALITY.

It is a big thing to have about us a man with his directness of vision, his quick insight, his abounding vitality.

Compare him with the pale wanness of Bloomsbury, the suburban preciosity of the Latin Quarter, the disgusted egotism of Mr. Aldous Huxley and his hundred weary imitators, and the fine vigour of Mr. Bennett is a tonic of the first order.

Fielding and Dickens would recognise his magic, and I think they will welcome his company in the Elysian fields.—"Daily Herald."

IN DARKEST TENNESSEE.

—:o:—

Prison Horrors Compared With Siberia

NASHVILLE (Tennessee), Mar. 18.

The statement that unruly women prisoners are handcuffed and suspended from the pegs of walls for hours on end is made by the warden of the Tennessee State Penitentiary, and is being investigated by the Committee of the Legislature. The committee has already reported that the conditions in the penitentiary are "equal to those of Siberia under the Tsarist regime." One woman testified that she was hung up by the arms for ten hours.

Tennessee, which achieved notoriety several years ago by the Dayton "monkey trial," and still forbids the teaching of evolution in public schools, is one of the poorest and most backward States of the Union.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

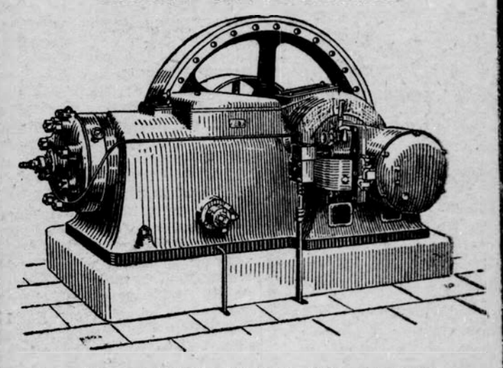
CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

BAYER

BABCOCK

CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



SIZES FROM 10 TO 150 B. H.P.

THE IDEAL ENGINE FOR RICE AND OTHER MILLS.

Sole Distributors In India :—

HENRY WILLIAMS INDIA (1931) Ltd.

7, CHURCH LANE : : : : : CALCUTTA

Certified by MAHASABHA,

OUR

Pure Swadeshi the Charkha, the President's Special and the National Flag Brands Cigarettes, the Best in taste and flavour.

BECAUSE:—

Prepared from Pure INDIAN SELECTED TOBACCO LEAVES, MATERIAL and LABOUR.

A trial will convince you of our qualities. Packets of 10 and Tins of 50 Cigarettes. Delivery free throughout India by Railway Parcel.

Wanted experienced and influential Agents in every town. Apply immediately to:—LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH.

Sole Agents of:—

The Bharat Tobacco Co., The Asiatic Tobacco Co., and Jawahir Tobacco Co., 125, A, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

SMOKE OUR

THE BEST
Swadeshi Cigarettes

Your money can buy

Sold in tins of 50 and packets of 10

The Khedivial Tobacco Co.
Sales Department,
94-96, Chakla Street,
BOMBAY 3.

REDUCED COMMISSION
FOR
COTTON NEWS
OWNERS OF GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES AND DEALERS IN READY AND FORWARD COTTON!

The Daily Closing New York Futures and the Bombay Expected Opening Rates (Dharna) are very necessary for your business. Please note that henceforth we charge only Annas Four as our commission per such telegram, taking care to despatch as early as anybody else. Local Merchants may instruct us by 'phone at also night time for sending their up-country telegrams. Daily time to time Liverpool and New York Fluctuations, the factors affecting cotton prices and the latest news can be served by 'phone to our Local Constituents for a small charge of Rs. 25 per mensem.

For further particulars apply to:

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
ISMAIL BLDG., 2ND FLOOR,
231, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel.: 24241.
Telegram: "VANUSET."

FREE! FREE!!
The interesting and useful Book
VAIDYA VIDYA
sent gratis and post free
Apply:—
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

Removes Poisonous Waste Without Shock to the System

You don't think of "Feen-a-mint" as a medicine, but as a delightful, mint-flavored gum confection which you thoroughly enjoy chewing — yet physicians and druggists everywhere are warmly commending it as a completely effective laxative.

Why? Because "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a tasteless laxative agent which, *when thoroughly chewed* and mixed with the natural mouth juices, promotes complete elimination without any of the unpleasant effects of ordinary laxatives which may be either too weak or too harsh.

To know the difference, get a package of delicious "Feen-a-mint" at your druggist's today—and chew a tablet tonight.

Feen-a-mint
The Chewing LAXATIVE

Hardships Of Indian Exporters.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW TAX BURDENS.

In the course of his presidential address to the 21st annual general meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, held at Madras on 31st March Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saib, M.L.A., observed:—

I have great pleasure in moving the adoption of the Annual Report of the Chamber and the audited statements for the year 1930. As the Report has been previously circulated to members of the Chamber I think I have your permission to take it as read.

At the last annual meeting of the Chamber I said that the country was passing through a period of severe economic depression. Those words have since then proved to be too modest to give even a faint idea of the sufferings of the business people during the 12 months that have passed; neither had I in mind at the time any alarming forebodings commensurate with the depth and extensiveness of the gloom that actually came on us particularly in the closing months of 1930.

The special circumstances that prevailed in India which made her a tremendous fadtor rontributing to the general world slump are not far to seek. Our troubles did not commence with October 1929 as some interested people would have us believe. They struck their roots several years ago when in a fateful moment a ridiculously narrow majority of the Legislative Assembly consisting of the solid Government phalanx of nominated members with a handful of elected members walked into the 18d. lobby against the vital interests of the millions of India. The continuous drain of the Indian ryots' resources by a loss of 2 as. in every rupee worth of goods sold by him has much impoverished the country. And the blow dealt by the adverse ratio has been slowly and surely crippling our industries if not actually threatening them out of existence.

FALL IN PRICES.

I desire to give an idea of the extent of the calamity that has befallen the country. During the year 1930, the value of Indian exports of private merchandise declined by 21 per cent. from 321 crores to 252 crores, in spite of the fact that the total volume of exports remained practically the same. The total volume too would have shown a marked decline had it not been for the fact of increased demand for wheat from the United Kingdom and for rice from China, Straits Settlements and the United Kingdom, aggregating seven lakhs of tons extra. The diminution in almost every other article of export, viz., 24 million lbs. in tea, 3 lakhs tons in oilseeds, 2-1/4 lakhs in raw jute, 1 lakh tons in jute manufactures and about 80 000 bales in raw cotton, and so on, was effectively setoff by the extra demand in wheat and rice. Groundnut kernels declined from Rs. 50 to Rs. 22 per candy during the year, wheat from Rs. 143 to Rs. 64 per ton, rice from Rs. 150 to Rs. 107 per ton, raw cotton from Rs. 313 to Rs. 174 per candy and raw jute from Rs. 56 to Rs. 28 per bale. The value of Indian imports declined by 26 per cent. from 249 crores in 1929 to 185 crores in 1930, and in this case there was a diminution in volume to the extent of 16 per cent. It shows how little the prices of import articles which are mostly manufactured goods, had declined as against the heavy drop all along the line of India's export products which are mostly agricultural produce. This indicates most conclusively the danger of any country being backward in industrial activities and confining itself predominantly to raising agricultural products. The tremendous loss sustained by India by a fall well over 50 per cent in the prices of her staples like wheat, raw jute, raw cotton, and oilseeds and from 25 to 40 per cent in rice hides and skins, jute and cotton manufactures can better be imagined than expressed.

Coming to this Presidency, I find that the value of foreign exports has fallen by 21 per cent. from 46 crores to 36 crores of rupees, the chief items contributing to the fall being groundnuts and castor seeds accounting for 4-1/2 crores, raw cotton for 2-1/4, and tanned skins and hides for 82 lakhs. There was deterioration in imports only by 17 per cent from 27 crores to 22-1/2 crores the chief contribution being 180 lakhs in cotton manufactures, 42 lakhs in metals and ores, 39 lakhs in sugar, 33 lakhs in machinery and mill stores.

What are the chief adverse factors that handicap our exports? The outstanding factor is that unlike in the case of manufacturing industries, agricultural production could not be readily curtailed to counter-balance the diminished demand from abroad so that our oilseeds, grains, cotton, rubber, coir, etc., had to be sold at whatever price, they would fetch. Sir George Schuster said in his last Budget Speech "in these times of bad world conditions and of general overproduction of the agricultural products on which India relies, she has been able to maintain the volume of her exports; it is a sign of general health in the economic condition which in spite of the diminished prices received must on an impartial view be regarded as satisfactory."

Sir George evidently forgot that when faced with a falling market, groundnuts, castor seeds, rice, wheat, etc., are not the commodities which could be held off the market to wait for better prices. It rather indicates the abject helplessness of the Indian ryot in having to export his stuff for what it fetches as an alternative to refusing to harvest his crop, which extreme step too has been known to have been practised during the current year in some places at least in the groundnut districts.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The market for tanned hides and skins has been woefully affected. The persistent and remorseless foreign exploitation of our resources of raw materials and the terrible world depression are the causes of the sufferings of the Indian tanner. To these has been recently added the revised American tariff which is practically dealing a knock-out blow to the industry. The Americans who have usually been buying large quantities of our tanned goods both from here and in the London Market have almost ceased to do so on account of the tariff that came into force in September last. It imposes 10 per cent. import duty on tanned skins, and "none on raw skins;" 15 per cent. on tanned hides and 10 per cent. on raw hides. The net result is that our export duty of 5 per cent. on raw hides is entirely neutralised, and that on raw skins is not only offset but is met by an extra handicap of 5 per cent on tanners in India. Since the imposition of the new duties our exports of tanned goods to America have suffered considerably.

TAX BURDEN.

I have endeavoured to give only a few glimpses into the pathetic condition of our chief export products. But apart from the slump that affects the people generally, the Government have not been slow to contribute liberally for their prostration by piling tax upon tax. The income-tax and super tax are undoubtedly damper on the commercial and industrial development of the country even in ordinary times and the people have been asking for substantial relief from such burden. It is, therefore extremely disappointing to note that they should have gone exactly in the opposite direction and enhanced the rates from top to bottom when the country is hopelessly prostrate from the industrial and commercial point of view, and particularly when there are ways and means to get substantial amounts of new money, while at the same time giving protection and encouragement to our hard-pressed industries, and also when the top-heavy items of expenditure ought to be cut down in keeping with the tremendous fall of prices and general depression.

CURRENCY POLICY.

No more crucial test is required of the bonafides of the Government of this country than their attitude in respect of the currency and exchange question of the country. It is widely admitted now that our commodity prices have not adjusted to the present ratio. As the Hon. Sir George Rainy admitted recently in his Railway Budget Speech, internal prices of agricultural products generally ruled above export parity and thus restricted the natural outflow of Indian produce. Is there anything more required to reduce the value of our commodities and to cripple the Indian ryot? And yet the Government with characteristic bombast assert that they will use all the resources at their command to carry out this fell-policy to its bitterest end without any regard to the vital interests of the country and its long-suffering poor people.

The Government of India appear to have completely lost themselves in the freedom which their peculiar position as the currency and credit authority of the country has given them. It would have been impossible for a national Government to choose a year of severest trial to the agricultural and commercial communities for the hobby of contracting currency, borrowing indefinitely and at high rates, and enforce a bank rate as high as 7 per cent. when other countries keep it down to 2 or 3 per cent., and increase the tax burden all round for no other purpose than to keep going a currency and exchange fiction and a bloated expenditure budget.

Sir George Schuster in his recent Budget Speech also spoke in justification of his policy of contraction of currency because trade depression and falling prices required less currency. I had asked him, and would repeat the question now, which other countries have done so in similar situations and in the same manner. A big country, almost a sub-continent, with a rapidly growing population and in the course of developing economic resources must require more and more currency and not less and less of it if there is any sign of normal health. But though he may not care to admit it, it is the present exchange ratio that has undoubtedly necessitated it. For by depressing the industries and commerce of the country it has cut down the export trade and is also at the same time driving away capital from the country. In the result the Government find it difficult to make remittances home and as a consequence thereof. Reserves are being dissipated, currency is being contracted, and money is being borrowed in London at high rates, piling debt upon debt and interest liabilities in rapid succession.

The Government very often refer to the maintenance of the gold standard in India. What the country really requires is not so much the gold standard as gold currency, because gold standard without a gold currency is no good to us. You know the present heavy fall in the prices of silver. In case of national crisis people here have only token coins in their possession worth about 8 or 9d. or thereabouts though they are supposed to be worth 18d., and they are the chief investments and the assets of the masses. It is also urged in this connection that it may disturb the supply of gold to the world It may be that the supply of gold to the world may not be enough to go round. That is the lookout of other countries. Let us take care of themselves. Others know how to take care of themselves

PROBLEM AHEAD.

There are many more things that have to be done for the relief of merchants. I hope the Indian Partnership Bill with suitable modifications will soon be placed on the Statute Book. Govt. ought to devote some attention to the development by means of tariffs, bounties and efficient administration of food adulteration laws the industries connected with Indian agricultural produce both for the home market and for the export trade. Margarine products, starch, malted food, confectionery, poultry and dairy products, are only a few of the many enterprises which would give support to the suffering ryots of this country. The stores purchase rules have formally been revised with effect from the 1st Jany., 1931, for introducing the rupee tender system, but there are enough loopholes in them to enable a recalcitrant administrator to ignore them and there is no definite prefereace for nationals. The virtue of the new rules still leaves much to the personality and outlook of the officers and departments. What greatly detracts from the benefit of these rules is the freedom enjoyed by quasi Government institutions like the Port Trusts and Railway companies, which are in practice sufficiently free from the control both of the Government and of the people to decide their own policy.

India has surely got a difficult time ahead. A complete solution of her economic problems is too much for the Government of India to be expected to attempt as constituted at present. They are problems whose tackling is every day becoming more and more urgent and imperative as they devitalise the country and the people in a hopelessly rapid manner so long as they remain unsolved either wholly or in part.

PRICE OF SUPERSTITION.

—:o:—

Fishermen's Uncanny Feeling Which Said "Don't Go"

Asked why he failed to join his ship, as instructed, Harold Victor Greatwood, a Hull fisherman, told the stipendiary magistrate that it was on account if superstition. Two years ago, he said, he had a terrible trip, the ship in which he then sailed being wrecked. He had an uncanny feeling that the same thing was going to happen again. "Something told me not to go," he added.

The Magistrate said Greatwood's fears were groundless because nothing had happened to the ship. Greatwood said his feeling was that something would have happened if he had joined it.

"Are seamen superstitious?" asked the magistrate. "Yes, very superstitious," replied Creatwood.

Another fisherman, George Bernard Williams, who absented himself from the trawler Gerontius, said he had the sensation of a queer feeling which said, "Don't go to sea."

The Magistrate: You must have had a "dream of Gerontius."

Greatwood and Williams were fined 50s. including costs. The Magistrate remarked that it was costly, but most people had a bit of superstition.—"Manchester Guardian."

Look for these Labels when buying INDIAN CLOTH made by

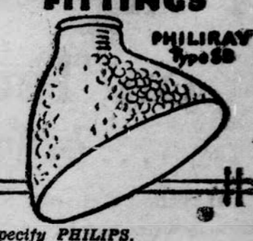
KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS
MAKANJI
BALLARD ESTATE
BOMBAY.

good light, a safeguard to health

Philips Arlita Lamps give MORE LIGHT—and diffuse the light into every dark corner, banishing shadows and gloom.

See for yourself how Philips Arlita Lamps transform your home at night—bring cheerful brightness without glare. Use Philips lamps throughout your home. There is a Philips type of lamp for every purpose.

for Shop and Window Lighting use PHILIPS FITTINGS



PHILIPS Arlita LAMPS

Cost no more than other glass.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL CO., (INDIA) LTD.,
Philips House, Heysham Road, Calcutta.
Sole Distributors:—
PRECIOUS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 65, Apollo St., Bombay.
THE CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO. (MADRAS), LTD.,
Line Beach, Madras.

For better light and better Radio—specify PHILIPS.

INSURE WITH
The Peoples' Insurance Co., Ltd.
A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
SPECIAL FEATURES.—
1. Strong National Directorate: All the directors are well-known leaders.
2. Attractive Insurance schemes which include a family Pension scheme and a rupee Monthly policy for poor.
3. Low Premiums.
4. Special safeguards to prevent lapses of policies.
5. Female lives Insured.

Concessions to Satyagrahis

Liberal Terms to Agents.
CHAINANI & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency,
Post Box 4001, Bombay, No. 7,

Consult us before Insuring.

THE INDIAN SILK HOUSE

206 CORNWALLIS STREET
PHONE: B.B. 11. CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY

Society for the Protection of Children Annual General Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union, Silver Jubilee, H. E. the Governor of Bombay presiding Charni Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE:

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marques and South Africa per s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanuskhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th inst. instead of Tuesday the 7th inst.

CAPT. PETAVEL, ON PARSI EDUCATION

The Executive Committee of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal and the Committee of the Parsi Federal Council have issued invitations for the fifth adjourned meeting to be held at the Ian Tata Industrial Institute on Wednesday (8th inst.) at 6 p.m. when Capt. J. W. Petavel, R. E. well discuss the question of Parsi Education and Unemployment.

PUPIL'S UNIQUENESS

At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday (8th inst.) Mr. Guru Dayal Malik (a teacher from Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan) will give a talk on "The Pupils' uniqueness."

SOUTH KANARA NATIONAL WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the South Kanara National Workers' League, a public meeting will be held at the National Physical Culture Institute, Mint Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. to welcome Sit. Karnad Sadashiv Rao and others who are now on their way to South Kanara having attended the National Congress at Karachi.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

A gathering of members and friends of the Bhagini Samaj will be held on Thursday (9th inst.) at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. when women who have been working for the National cause will be congratulated and members of the Samaj who have returned from the Karachi Congress will speak.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON EDUCATION

Uunder the auspices of the New Era school, Mr. C. Washburne, Doctor of Education, Founder of "Winnetka Method," Superintendent of Public Schools, Winnetka, Illinois; Director, Winnetka Summer School for teachers, will give a public lecture explaining his own method at the Convocation Hall of the University of Bombay at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday (9th inst.), Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 8th inst.

KANARA SATYAGRAH SAHAYAK SAMITI.

Under the auspices of the above Samiti there will be a public meeting of all Karnatakas in the Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, near Congress Hospital, to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. when Sjts. Gangadherrao Despande and other Karnatak leaders will speak on "Karachi Congress and future Work".

SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ CELEBRATES NATIONAL WEEK.

The Saraswat Mahila Samaj is celebrating the National Week with continuous spinning, accompanied with bhajan, in the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, and Khadi hawking in the morning. Arrangements are also made to teach carding and spinning to intending learners.

TO-DAY

NORMA SHEARER
MARIE DRESSLER
ROD LA ROCQUE
SALLY EILERS
HEDDA HOPPER
CHARLIE CHASE

All
In One Super All-Talking Programme.
AT
PATHE

BEWARE OF FALSE APPEAL FOR FUNDS IN NAME OF CONGRESS

—:o:—

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

Reports have received the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that collections in the name of the Congress are being made in various parts of the City. It is announced for public information that the Civil Disobedience Campaign having been temporarily discontinued, no appeals for subscriptions should be regarded as genuine unless previously announced by the Secretaries. No receipt books have been issued and no payments shall be valid without proper receipts signed by the Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

"NATIONAL WEEK" IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Congress Celebrations

The National Week beginning from Monday the 6th April and ending on Monday the 13th April will be observed in Bombay all over the City. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has drawn out a programme for the occasion and the citizens of Bombay are requested to participate in it.

The programme consists of:—

(1) Enrolment of Congress members.

(2) Hawking of Khaddar.

(3) At least two Public meetings in every ward at which the resolutions of the Karachi Congress and the importance of the National Week will be explained to the audience.

(4) Congress Procession in every Ward.

(5) Flag Salutation in all the seven wards on Sunday the 12th April at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

(6) On Monday (13th) the last day of the National Week there will be a mass meeting on the Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. At the conclusion of the meeting the audience will form itself into a procession which will march through main streets and disperse at Madhav Baug.

Second day of the National Week in Bhuleshwar.

The Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will observe the 2nd day of the National week by selling Khaddar from Chawl to Chawl: at 8 a.m. starting from its office the Committee members will first visit the Bhangwadi Chawls.

MUSLIMS AND THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Maulana Bukhari's Lecture

Maulvi Syed Ataullah Shah Bukhari, the well-known Punjab Muslim leader, and a prominent member of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, will address a public meeting on Dongri Maidan at 9 p.m. to-night. His subject will be "Muslims and the Congress." Loud speakers will be installed.

Maulana Bukhari In Bombay

—:o:—

Maulana Ataullah Shah Bukhari arrived on Monday from Karachi. He is staying with Mr. Varsi near Chichpokly station.

WORKERS TO RECEIVE BHAGAT SINGH'S BROTHER AND RAJGURU'S MOTHER

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Young Workers League and Girni Kamgar Union at public meeting of the workers of Bombay will be held at Lalbaugh to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. Bhagatsingh's brother and Rajguru's mother have consented to attend the meeting.

The Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byrammjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, Charni Road, Bomboy.

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes will preside and Lady Sykes will distribute prizes and scholarships.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON

JULY.

New York, April 6.

Previous Closing Rate	10.75
To-day's Opening Rate	10..75
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.72
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation A/M. Rs.	197

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, April 6.

Spot	42	1	0
Chaitra	37	4	0
Vaisak	42	3	0

With Duty.

"With her bag and baggage": Mrs. Naidu snapped in Karachi along with Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi. —G.S.A.

"NO REAL CHANGE OF HEART" ON BRITAINS PART

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel Interviewed In Genoa

The following is the summary of an interview the "Giornale di Genova" had with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel on the day of his arrival there from India:—

Dressed in typical Indian attire with Gandhi cap on his head, Mr. Patel, ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly and ex-Lord Mayor of Bombay and a prominent Congress leader, landed in Genova yesterday on his way to Vienna where he is proceeding for medical treatments and, if necessary, operation for his abdominal trouble which he had developed in a British jail in India.

Mr. Patel looked very fatigued and halted here in Bristol Hotel for rest for one day. He is to leave for Vienna next day.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE BRITISH.

Questioned as to prospect of settlement with the British Government, Mr. Patel explained in some details the principles of the non-violent struggle for freedom which India has been waging and its significance to the world at large. He further told to the representative that the events of the 12 months and the inhuman methods adopted by the British Government in dealing with the movement culminating in the suspension of the ordinary laws of the land and the administration of the country by means of special ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy in the incarceration of more than 75,000 Congress workers in the British Indian jails; in the indiscriminate beating by the police with heavy sticks and butt-ends of rifles, of thousands of men, women, and children engaged in the task of picketing liquor shops and British goods and in peaceful demonstration and processions have embittered and strengthened feeling against British connections to such an extent that it would be a miracle if the Congress and its meeting which is to take place at the end of this month would reconcile itself to any constitution involving British connection.

NO CHANGE OF HEART.

In any case, Mr. Patel added, he personally saw no real change of heart on the part of the British Government and prospects of final settlement are very meagre. At the same time Mr. Patel emphasised that there has been such a wonderful awakening throughout the country and determination on the part of the people to get rid of foreign domination at any cost that the struggle will continue unabated till India becomes completely self-governing with full control over its defence and finance.

ATTACHMENTS IN S. KANARA CONTINUE

—:o:—

Wrong Man's Property Taken Away

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIRSI, April 6.

More attachments are reported from both Sirsi and Siddapur.

Two buffaloes belonging to Mr. Venkatraman Hegde of Cahattimane have been attached, though he does not one any dues. Presumable the attachment is for default of some one else. The attached calves are fast dying in Dharmashala.

A ryots' deputation to the Commissioner is being arranged.

The Head-mistress of Siddapur Girls' School is alleged to have severely beaten a girl student Mohinibai for taking part in picketing.

Mr. Jog, M. L. C., left for Dharwar, after touring the two talukas and studying the situation.

SUCCESSFUL LADY PICKETS OF CALICUT

—:o:—

Kerala Political And Student's Conferences

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The leading foreign cloth merchants in the city having undertaken to suspend foreign cloth sale, picketing is directed against retail piecegoods shops in the Big Bazaar. On Thursday Srimathis Margaret, Pavamani, K. P. Lakshmikutty Amma, T. Visalakshi Amma, Mrs. K. Madhava Menon and some other lady volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops for about three hours in the morning. They continued picketing yesterday and to-day. In Palghat and many other towns, there has been a marked success of picketing activities the merchants giving Swadeshi pledges and undertakings not to sell foreign cloth.

The North Malabar District Congress Committee at a special session elected Mr. P. R. Naravan Nair, Chairman of the Reception Committee of 35 members for the ensuing 5th Kerala Political Conference which will begin its session on April 25th under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

It is also proposed to hold a Students' Conference along with the Provincial Conference. Dr. Alam and Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose have been approached for the presidentship. Mr. M. Abdurahim is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Chirner Defence And Relief Fund.

Sr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary, Chirner Defence and Relief Committee writes:—

"As a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement it was expected that the presecution against the 47 accused in the Chirner Firing Case would be withdrawn. Strong hopes were entertained in this behalf particularly because Mahatma Gandhi himself had, made a reference to this question in the public meeting on the Azad Maidan on the 17th of March. He said, 'some prosecutions like the Chirner Firing Case that ought to have been withdrawn are still going on. It is a matter for sorrow. If this remission or failure is deliberate, it would be culpable.' Public opinion was fully expressed in the resolutions that were passed in the meetings held on the Chirner Day. Even the Institutions like the Sarvajanik Sabha submitted memorials to the Government requesting that the prosecution should be withdrawn. Believing that these expectations would prove fruitful, the Committee had suspended the work of collecting Funds. The Government have, however, in reply to tht President of the Sarvajanik Sabha stated that 'The Governor in Council is unable to accede to the request.' The trial of the 47 persons is going on in the Sessions Court of Thana and the Committee makes a fervent appeal to the generous and public-spirited persons and institutions to send their contributions, without delay, to 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Bhusaval Enter Semi-Final

The replay between Bhusaval and the Lonavla Wanderers resulted in victory for the former team by 3 goals to 2 after extra time had been played. Both sides were evenly matched, but the standard of hockey was of a every poor order. Bhusawal now enter the semi-final.

Ajmer without manning their centre-half, could not prevent the B. B. & C. I. Rly. from scoring twice. The cup-holders however obtained the lead by superiority in attack, notching four goals. On the form shown Ajmer are not so formidable as they were last year. They will now meet the winners of the Combined Telegraphs and Poona Rangers, and will have to put their best foot forward if they expect to qualify for the finals.

TO-DAY'S MATCH 5-30 P.M.

Poona Rangers vs. Combined Telegraphs.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" VISIT TO STANDARD FILM LABORATORY

—:o:—

This afternoon accompanied by some Moslem Congress leaders, Dadar and Matunga Workers, Sirdar Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi paid his visit in the company of Comrade Abdul Majid Hakim, the Vice-President of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha who introduced the Proprietor Mr. Siraj to him.

Sirdar Abdul Gaffar Khan was very much pleased with the management and congratulated Mr. Siraj on his enterprise and efficient work. He said that every concern, that saved the country's money going abroad would really mean national service and the uplift of the economic condition of India.

LIQOUR AND ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS

(From A Correspondent.)

PAPDI, April 4.

A funny incident took place at the Annual Meeting of the Parisheners that was held on Saturday last at Papdy, Rev. Father M. Baptista Presiding. After his speech the audience asked the Chairman several questions in connection with the management of Church, and protested against the increased rates for religious ceremony though the late Rev. Father Beiram requested for not increasing such rates. They also asked his explanation regarding the work that was carried without the knowledge of the Parisheners but without any reply to the querry the Father left the meeting in anger. Though a great campaign has been launched by Maha Mahatma Gandhi against the liquor at present in the country the Father presented an amount of Rs. 10 to the Parisheners for enjoyment.

There was confusion in the meeting and after heavy discussion it was resolved to have another meeting on the 19th April.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETING A MANGALORE.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Mar. 6.

Ram Mohan Ray, the first and foremost barrister of Mangalore expired yesterday morning at two. The funeral was attended by leading lawyers.

The National Week began here with flag salutation at eight.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops commenced to-day, by Desha Sevikas clad in kesari saris. Preparations are afoot for holding the District Youth Political and Women's Conference at the end of April.

MAIN DUTY OF GOVT.

Ameliorate Condition Of Raiyats.

In the course of his speech on the occasion of the opening of the Electric In St. allations at Anekal, the Dewan of Mysore said:—

Of all the discoveries of modern science, electricity is, perhaps, the most useful servant of man. We are not making so much use of it as people in other parts of the world, but I have no doubt we shall not lag behind them long.

Now that Anekal has been electrified, I am anxious to see that the important villages in the neighbourhood, too, get the benefit of electricity. What a pleasing spectacle it would be to find electric pumps in action all over this taluk, which offers exceptional opportunities for fruit culture!

SPECIAL OFFICER.

You will be glad to hear that Government are contemplating the appointment of a special officer for the purpose of popularising the use of electric power in rural areas. His main duty will be to go round the villages, to help the raiyat in getting the current and pumps. At present, the average raiyat encounters many difficulties in getting what he wants. The presence of an officer, specially deputed for the purpose, will be a great help both to the electric department and to those who wish to utilise its services.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

I venture to think that you will agree that the problems of the countryside are to-day receiving more and more attention from Government. It remains with me an article of faith that the main duty of Government must lie in the amelioration of the lot of the raiyat and the improvement of village life. More and better education, better sanitary and medical facilities, expansion of rural communications and irrigation works—these are some of the conveniences which every raiyat should enjoy. You need no assurance from me that Government will spare no effort to provide these, so that they may result not only in an increase of material prosperity, but also in a wide-spread improvement in the standard of life among all those who live on the land.

APPEAL TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Ours is mainly an agricultural country, and it will remain an essentially agricultural country for as long as one can foresee. No effort, therefore would be too great in serving the cause of the agriculturist and in making him a happier and more prosperous man. And in that effort, let me appeal for the willing and sustained co-operation of the people living in the rural areas, for without such co-operation it is impossiible for any endeavours that Government can make through their officials, to produce the desired result.

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

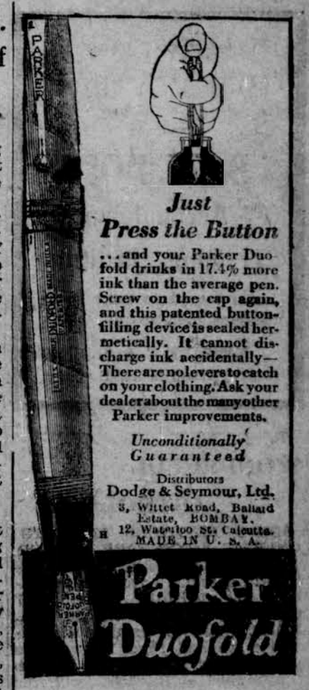
—:o:—

Mrs. Bapsy Sabawala writes:—

Out of consideration of the fact that there were numbers of Blind and Helpless Beggar Women roaming about the streets of Bombay and in other parts of the Presidency, an effort was made as far back as the year 1926 to raise funds by means of which the Blind should be brought out of darkness to light—the light of hope and peace through comfort and understanding. From 1926 to 1930 various efforts were constantly made by a band of willing workers to fulfil this object. They have been met with success for nearly Rs. 90,000/ have so far been collected. This sum has been put aside for the endowment fund. Money however is still needed for purposes of construction and hope of offers have been received from many sides. To aid the funds of the "Andhakshi Ashram" and Industrial Home for the Street and Needy Blind, a group of enthusiastic and willing workers have just finished producing a pcture called "Darkness to Lights."

The picture is only, an amature effort and the firs. of its kind in Bombay and must therefore be received as such. The artists are all Zoroastrians belongin gto respectable families but a'l are total strangers to every department of the work. The story of their doings is simple and very ordinary, but the moral stands out bright and clear. During the construction of the picture, the amatures have been made to realise the great responsibility always attached to every poineering enterprise. Moreover the artists have been made to realise also that the Modern Screen is no longer the playground for just mere fun and laughter, glory and gold but it is one of the stronges. existing pulpits that from which some of the greates. and most beautiful sermons can be preached and the finest lessons of life can be learnt. A magnificent weapon of universal service and the medium by means of which joy and comfort can be radiated into all suffering hearts.

It is earnestly hoped that the Bombay public will support this effort wholeheartedly and help the poor blind by flocking in their thousands thereby encouraging the amatures whose labours have been as strangeus as they have been selfless.


Just
Press the Button
...and your Parker Duofold drinks in 17.4% more ink than the average pen. Screw on the cap again, and this patented button-filling device is sealed hermetically. It cannot discharge ink accidentally—There are no levers to catch on your clothing. Ask your dealer about the many other Parker improvements.
Unconditionally Guaranteed
Distributors
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.
3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
12, Waterloo St., Calcutta.
MADE IN U. S. A.
Parker Duofold

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using 'ZANDU'

Draksha-Asava

Vridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day!

That Acts At Once

'ZANDU'

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Madras Presidency Agents: DAMODAR & CO., 78, China Bazar Rd
Palghat Agents:
S. Natham & Co., Chemist
Calicut Agents:
N. S. BALAN BROS.
Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

DIABETES CAN BE COMPLETELY CURED BY VENUS CHARM
WRITE FOR FREE 20 PAGE BOOK DON'T TO-DAY!
VENUS RESEARCH LABRY., P.B. 587, CALCUTTA.

Zig-Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Paper
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy
Training Institute
has removed to more commodious premises at
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WONDERFUL
ASTROLOGY
ASK 5 QUESTIONS, IT COSTS ONLY AS. 4 FOR EACH ANSWER.
Enclose five questions of any nature in a sealed envelope addressed to RUHANI TALSIMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE. Without opening the envelope we will send answers to your questions. V. P. for Rs. 1-4.
A reward of Rs. 100 will be awarded to anybody proving the inefficacy of our reply to the sealed questions.

MARBLE and TILES
Available In
SEVERAL DESIGNS
with
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay.

To, THE
DIAMOND
USERS
Please enquire for your wants at the following address where DIAMONDS ARE IMPORTED ONLY FROM RIGHT SOURCES, and where your purchases will be found most economical and safe and saving immense wealth.
BRANCH OFFICE:
CHIMANLAL PRATAP-CHAND.
175, China Bazar Road,
MADRAS.
Telephone No. 3396.
HEAD OFFICE:
BHOGILAL LEHERCHAND,
114-116, Zaveri Bazar,
BOMBAY—2.
Telephone No.—
Office: 24437.
Residence: 56047.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1931.

MUSLIMS' DUTY

—:o:—

The patriotic speeches of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in Bombay were in striking contrast with the out and out communalistic utterance of Maulana Shaukat Ali as President of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi. The Maulana deplored and belittled the last national campaign, to which he had contributed nothing beyond malignant criticism and from which he had vainly endeavoured to keep his co-religionists out. The Khan Saheb however, who had given a glorious lead in the campaign, fully realised its significance both in winning Swaraj and in ridding the atmosphere of the foul taint of communal distrust. He indeed urged his brother Muslims to take even greater part in the struggle for freedom than they had so far taken, saying that it was the duty of those who asked for special and general benefits under Swaraj to fight first for Swaraj itself unconditionally. It must be remembered in this connection that of about 55,000 persons who have suffered imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement about 12,000 are Mussalmans. Besides, some hundreds of Muslims have made the supreme sacrifice, the sacrifice of their lives in the campaign. And the record of the N. W. F. Province is matched by few provinces. It would therefore be untrue for anyone to say that the Muslims have boycotted the Congress or its campaign. But, said Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Muslims should not be content with their part but must be prepared and organised for even greater achievements. And to this end, unlike Maulana Shaukat Ali who would still boycott the Congress, the Khan Saheb exhorted his fellow Muslims to join and work under the Congress which he rightly described to be a non-communal Nationalist body for all communities and for all individuals who have any nationalism in them. With the mutual trust born of common suffering the Khan Saheb would put his implicit confidence in the Hindu majority in the country, knowing that trust must beget trust. And his magnificent trust in the Hindus will not fail to evoke responsive trust among millions of the latter. But, alas, poor Maulana Shaukat Ali has the heart to make the grossly exaggerated remark that "neither the Hindus nor the Moslems have confidence in each other." The remark may be true of a few blind communalist leaders and their dupes who are also the dupes of mischief-mongers. But the bulk of the people have enough worries about securing their bread, to think of communal rivals or rival programmes.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's deplorable lead given in his address was reflected in the resolutions that followed, many of which were hardly calculated to make a communal settlement easier. One resolution makes the foul charge that "the so-called non-violence of the Congress Satyagrahi.... is a mere sham but little short of unclean political stratagem adopted in the face of superior organised force of the State and cast off in dealings between the communities." Some allowance has indeed to be made to the effects of the deplorable riots in Cawnpore but they can hardly justify the above vilification of the non-violence of the Satyagrahi. Even European eye-witnesses have borne testimony to the fact that Mr. Vidyarthi and other Congressmen repeatedly ran grave risks in saving Muslims till Mr. Vidyarthi was himself done to death evidently by a panic-stricken mob. The resolution proceeds to state: "This Conference is of opinion that a continuance of this attitude of the majority community will lead to a state of civil war in India and warms the Government of England and this country that their spineless handling of the situation due to their continued pandering to Congress will create conditions of things in India which will spell complete ruin of this unfortunate country." The spineless handling is obvious even to the most casual observer of the terrible happenings in Cawnpore: but we wonder if the framers of the resolution themselves believe that any provincial Government is disposed to pander to the Congress of all bodies.

The resolutions embodying Constitutional demands contain all the fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah and add one or two to them, which probably Mr. Jinnah will accept. The steady multiplication of the points does not much surprise or alarm us as the trick of asking a great deal more than is seriously meant is a common one in political or other bargains. But we doubt if the question can be settled in a bargaining spirit. We shall refrain from discussing at this stage the various demands, at any length for this among other reasons that they are a matter of negotiation with Mahatma Gandhi. It is true that so far Gandhiji has failed to arrive at a settlement; but in the present circumstances a few days will have to pass before the most aggressive communalists on either side get into a more accommodating mood and realise the common danger of playing into the hands of British and Anglo-Indian reactionaries. Some of the latter have already resumed their nefarious practice of inflaming communal passions through lying insinuations. It is also necessary that Nationalists, Hindu and Muslim, should bestir themselves and strive by all means possible to maintain communal harmony. And nationalist Muslims in particular can do a great service by carrying on an educative propaganda in favour of joint electorates by pointing out that such electorates are not at all a "surrender of cherished privilege" to the cause of nationalism but a positive gain to the Muslims themselves and that the greater the communal tension at any time, the greater the need for joint electorates.

CIVIC EDUCATION FOR AHEMEDABAD.

A small pamphlet, meant to be a quarterly publication, circulated by the Ahmedabad municipality, narrates the city's aspirations. It is entitled "Arogya Patrika." And Sjt. Hariprasad V. Desai, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, writes in the preface to the pamphlet about its aims and scope. It would appear that the "Arogya Patrika" is, in its scope, not restricted only to the sanitary questions and problems of the city. Nor is it restricted to the problems peculiar to Ahmedabad. The "Patrika" claims the sympathy and support of those eager for national reconstruction of life. And, its readers are assured that it will be so developed as to be helpful to towns and villages other than Ahmedabad and those around Ahmedabad. The varied contents of the first number make it informative. The manifold problems of the city are specifically mentioned and the remedies are suggested.

It would appear, however, that the truly civic outlook that should envisage these manifold problems from the point of view of a definitely visualised civic life has not received the prominence it should receive. For example, it is not enough to think of or even to decrease the figures of the illiterate population. The quality of education is not less important for a Municipality that aspires to reconstruct national life than the quantity of education. In brief, what is precisely the character, policy and scope of the educational institutions and activities under the control of the Ahmedabad Municipality? How and where will they differ from the discredited and abstract systems of education sponsored by the Department of Education. The systems and the methods from which it should be eager to win emancipation? What are the educational problems peculiar to the city? What is the fundamental basis of its educational policy? How far has it proceeded in the evolution of a policy which gives vocational significance to its education, not merely the futile and phantom "vocational bias" which the Department of Education has patented? Take again the dust and smoke nuisance in the city. Are these not the outcome of irregular, insufficient open spaces, ill-planned and ill-built roads and structures, of the absence of, intelligent, purposive town-planning and civic design? What is the character and scope of these civic tasks which the Ahmedabad Municipality has, specifically, in view? Or, think of the manner in which Rs. 20,000 is proposed to be spent for a museum to be arranged for the city. The appeal from the President of the Municipality makes no mention of the specific educative function which the proposed Museum is expected to perform. Nor does he suggest the classifications essential for the information and assurance of those who lend, collect or offer as gifts rare articles and objects for the museum. Surely, the "ideal" museum which the Ahmedabad Municipality, rightly, aspires to build up requires more definite guidance and a better form of appeal than the one published in the "Patrika."

It is not enough to think of Ahmedabad as the "Patnagar" of Gujrat. Nor is it enough to be complacently conscious of being "a citizen of no mean city." The city has well-nigh forgotten the cultural prestige of its past. Its present is full of isolated, unconnected, fragmentary efforts in civic welfare and advancement. It is not regulated by or linked on to a concrete, tangible and practicable plan and programme of day-to-day civic welfare, advancement and enrichment of life. Nowhere is the absence of a definitely visualised civic outlook and approach to the problems of the present and the future so conspicuous as in the manner in which they are segregated one from another. We have mentioned the wider outlook for the national reconstruction of civic life which the Ahmedabad Municipality is, rightly, eager to undertake. And, we hope that in the forthcoming publications from the Municipality that wider outlook would tangibly influence its activities. The literature should be not only informative but truly educative as well. The new outlook in civic life can alone build up new life and its national as well as civic values.

EXPLOITING THE MUSLIMS.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India" has to his credit many instances of a mischievous crusade against the Congress and the cause of nationalism. Yesterday's despatch regarding the Muslim Conference is the latest addition to this man's collection. It is a blatant attempt to pander to the most virulent type of Muslim communalism through suggestions as well as apologia. We are told, with evident approval, that the Conference "is completely overshadowed with the gloom of the communal riots which have recently taken place in different cities of the U. P. and of the Hindu aggressiveness of which the Muslims all take them to be but the sign." We are also asked to believe that "Muslims of these parts openly declare and clearly believe that the recent riots in which they have suffered such heavy losses were deliberately organised against them by worthless elements on the other side." To set up one community against another is always cowardly. And this man is deliberately inciting hostility by presupposing the unqualified martyrdom of the one and the equally unqualified brutality of the other. The "Times of India" pretends to champion the cause of goodwill. How far it is honest for such a paper to publish openly biassed despatches and even back them up need not be required. But the ultimate motive is obvious. The Muslim must be exploited, recklessly and ruinously, so that the present system of Government may be kept alive.

WHY NOT ?

—:o:—

Sir Ernest Hotson, Home Member in the Bombay Diarchy, having taken long leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., at present Commissioner in Sind, is given a place in the "Cabinet." We should like to ask Sir Frederick Sykes why in conformity with the declaration by the British Premier that he hoped even under the present Government of India Act, administrative measures could be taken in conformity with the "new spirit," he should not choose an Indian to be the Home Member. Indians are given the Home Member's port-folio in other provinces. They have filled it with success. Why is it that Bombay should lag behind?

TRIFLES

—:o:—

Poor Churchill is feeling as if he were an almost dis-inherited child. He deserves sympathy. It was with very great difficulty that he had at last won his father's "guddi" as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He must have naturally felt a sort of filial pride in the question "what are these dots?" And now Baldwin has deprived him of the privilege of addressing the proud heritage even to Mr. Snowden, to say nothing of the Treasury clerks. How mean and vindictive of Baldwin.

* * * * *

I can also understand Winston's complaint that Baldwin lacked in "purely private courtesy" by omitting to write to him about it. He is a stickler where "purely private courtesy" is concerned. Indeed by withdrawing the requisite amount from purely public courtesy he has now managed to double the emphasis on private courtesy. And it is the extra-normal pressure that made him forget his own letter of resignation.

* * * * *

Hon. Malik Feroz Khan Noon's speech has deeply agitated the "Evening News of India". It is an amazing speech—did he not attack the Government? And the accusation against the States is "as false as it is outrageous". It obviously is. Poor Noon will later have to apologise for it.

* * * * *

Meanwhile it has embarrassed Anglo-India and also annoyed it positively because of its attack on the Government.

But I sincerely hope that Musalmans will re-consider their attitude. The great necessity of the hour is that venom must be concentrated solely on the Hindus. It must not be allowed to stray into even remote proximity to Government. Otherwise Anglo-India will withdraw its strong and valuable patronage.

* * * * *

I am sorry but I must inflict the following—taken, again, from the "Evening News",—on you. "In agreement with the Statutory Commission and the Provincial Governments, the Government of India have cleverly indicated that the privilege of separate representation now possessed by the Muslims cannot and should not be taken away against their wishes."

* * * * *

I am sure confrere deserves your heartiest congratulations. Seldom has a word been so cleverly used to indicate volumes as my confrere's "cleverly".

* * * * *

DOES MODERN SCIENCE SUPPORT RELIGION?

—:o:—

ANALYSIS OF SOME RECENT VIEWS.

(BY DR. C. L. D'Avoine).

It is an undeniable fact, admitted by reasonable and well-informed people, that the conclusions of modern science have completely exploded the assertions of popular religions regarding the Universe, God the Devil, Creation and so forth, though we often come across some theologians and other religiously-minded people who stoutly deny that science has caused such a revolution in thought. It is, however, significant that these same people who appear unruffled by the verdict of science on their cherished beliefs, are, nevertheless, always on the look-out for some occasional pronouncements by some eminent scientists that science is not in conflict with religion. These people never fail to broadcast these glad tidings far and wide, in a manner calculated to impress the unlearned on these questions, that science now strongly supports religion and has given the death-blow to the "blatant" materialism of the nineteenth century. To the thoughtful and well-informed, this alone shows the parlous condition in which religion is at present and how misleading are the views of these interested persons on the question. These theologians, however, have a great advantage in disseminating wrong views as they can still appeal to a large public through the pulpit and the press. This explains why the names of such scientists as Professor Eddington, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir James Jeans, Professors Robert Millikan, Osborne, Lloyd Morgan and a few others have such a popular vogue as they are looked upon as protagonists of religion.

EXPERTS IN THEIR OWN SPHERE

Few people realize that these well-known scientists, though they are experts in their own departments of science, are hardly entitled to dogmatize on subjects of which they have no first hand knowledge. For instance, Sir Oliver Lodge who is a recognized and eminent physicist often talks on biological problems, as did Lord Kelvin in his days. When such scientists venture into fields which are not their own, experts in those fields promptly take them to task and remind them of their limitations. Such an instance occurred many years ago when Lord Kelvin, an eminent physicist, said that physiology proved that there was a vital energy accounting for the phenomena of life which natural agencies could not explain. He was strongly taken to task by eminent physiologists in England and that distinguished scientist had to make a hasty retreat into his own domain.

The general public, however, knows little about these things and for this reason is generally incapable of intelligently appreciating the situation. Few people realize when they hear of these wonderful agreements between religion and science that there is a closely organised power whose business it is to misrepresent the real facts and to make it appear that religion is as strong as ever and receives the cordial support of science.

UNORTHODOX VIEWS

It must be said that such scientists who incautiously talk in a mystical manner as to give one the impression that they favour certain religious or supernatural ideas, are few and far between and are generally to be found in Anglo-Saxon countries where mysticism is the mental characteristic of many. Moreover, such pronouncements are generally elaborated, exaggerated and embellished by the people whose object it is to broadcast the same. It must not be imagined that the views of such scientists on religion are the popular ones which religion makes one familiar with. I am not aware of any of them who endorse the Christian doctrines of Creation, God, the Devil, the Universe, and the rest of it. If they do utter any opinion about Science and Religion it generally turns out that they have no quarrel with the ethical doctrines of Christianity. As we shall presently see in the case of Sir James Jeans, the views of eminent scientists on anything supernatural cannot for a moment be reconciled with those of popular religions, much less with those of Christianity. The views of such scientists on these questions are usually vague, hazy, and conjectural, pertaining more to the nature of something which they cannot explain and which they would relegate to the region of the mysterious.

THEISM OF SIR JAMES JEANS?

Sir James Jeans who has recently published two widely-read scientific books, "The Universe Around Us" and "The Mysterious Universe," has been acclaimed by the religious world as one of the greatest scientists of the present day who strongly supports religion. Sir James writes on astronomy. In his "The Mysterious Universe", he is mainly occupied with the basal hypotheses of modern physics, and in the last chapter with theology. His hypotheses of wave mechanics and entropy of the Universe have led him to believe that the Universe "must have had a beginning; there must have been what we may describe as a 'creation' at a time not infinitely remote." This statement has been hailed with delight by the religious and daily press as a significant admission by an eminent modern scientist that the universe had a beginning and a Creator must have made it! Sir James Jeans' idea of a creator, it would appear, is "that the Universe consists of thoughts in the mind of a pure mathematician."

It must not be imagined for a moment that all modern astronomers and physicists agree with the hpotheses of Sir James Jeans. On the contrary, he is accused of being dogmatic. As Professor J. B. S. Haldane reminds us in the 'Literary Guide' of January, 1931, Sir James ignores many theories that do not agree with his own. His views on the rotation of stars and the origin of planets have been criticised by Jeffreys; he completely ignores the evidence of Shapley and Payne regarding the physical condition of stars as he does with that of Milne regarding the central temperature of the stars and their self-sustaining powers. Regarding his view that the Universe is running down, he is stoutly opposed by a number of distinguished scientists. For instance, Poincare and Mosharaffa (see Proceedings of the Royal Society. A. 126) hold altogether opposite views. It must be said in justice to Sir James Jeans that he does not claim that his conclusions are final on these questions. He concludes his final chapter with the statement that "everything that has been said, and every conclusion that has been tentatively put forward, is quite frankly speculative and uncertain." After this one would think that religious people would hesitate before acclaiming him not only as a theist, but as a supporter of the Christian theology. Yet this is what they have been doing ever since his remarkable books have been published. Dean Inge and some other Anglican prelates have waxed eloquent over these conclusions of Sir James Jeans. Many Roman Catholic priests have been writing in the religious as well as the daily press of this wonderful admission by an eminent modern scientist as to the existence of a Creator!

FATHER J. WOODLOCK'S OPTIMISM.

Thus Father J. Woodlock, S. J., in the "Evening Standard" of November 28, 1930, informs the world that the Materialism of the nineteenth century is quite dead and the scientific world now believes in the God of Theism! Modern scientists according to Father Woodlock, even proclaim that they see "no antagonism between the religion of Jesus Christ and any fact scientifically known." This statement by Lister, it would appear, is endorsed by the great majority of learned men now-a-days including all the members of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. Incidentally in his impetuous desire to convince the world of this change of vision among scientists, Father Woodlock laments that Darwin never quite trusted his vision! Poor Darwin! Why, Father Woodlock describes reason as "man's highest faculty." Shade of Thomas Aquinas! From Sir James Jeans' celestial mathematician Father Woodlock soon creates the familiar picture of the God of Theism and concludes that he is a God of Love and so forth. Father Woodlock only sees one side of the picture in nature and blinks at the other. It is on such quibbles that the followers of religious teachers are entertained.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Begaum Mahomed Ali's Lead.

The fire-eaters who assembled at Delhi as the "All-India Muslim Conference" vied with each other in uttering brave words—from a safe distance—for the purpose of exploiting the innocent mass of Muslims. They always do this. But we wish these gentlemen had learnt the lesson of decency in controversy from the lady Chairman of the Reception Committee. We, however, congratulate her on the lead that was not accepted. More than this we congratulate her on the magnificent lead she gave to Muslim women. There is no doubt, that no community can make any progress without the active help and assistance of its women. Still more is it true of the Muslim community. Backwardness of women has invariably been trotted out as a plea for communal rights by so-called Muslim leaders. Not one of them, however, has ever seriously done anything to help his sisters. Begam Mahomed Ali's appeal is, therefore, twice welcome. Once Muslim women begin to participate actively in "the work for Islam and India," they will arrest the mad career of communalism and do a good deal for their own sex. In this connection we heartily welcome her views on Purdah. Coming, as they do, from Begam Mahomed Ali, their tremendous significance is obvious. Purdah must not be made a fetish of. It must indeed go. Meanwhile we sincerely hope the call of Mahomed Ali's widow will be immediately responded to by her sisters.

Defending The Cuckoo's Egg.

Sjt. Phiroze Sethna has contributed to the "Indian Review" a defence of the Round Table Conference and the safeguards. His argument amounts to this: "If we had not accepted the safeguards, the British would not have given what was left from being safeguarded." This may or may not be true. But what exactly was it that Sjt. Sethna had gone to London for? Did he go to the Conference to "win" just whatever the British were willing in their generosity to bestow upon him and his colleagues? If so, Sjt. Sethna should rather not have put himself to the trouble and inconvenience of the journey. If not, then we wish he had not rushed thoughtlessly to champion the safeguards.

Sovereignty Of The People.

The people of Indian States will welcome the attempts made at Karachi to form one central organisation to represent and safeguard the interests of the people of all the Indian States. Such a central organisation has long been an essential. However different the various States may be, they have a number of common features which call for united action and almost uniform propaganda. The people of all the States are subject to practically complete despotism, however benevolent in a few cases; yet Swaraj is as much the States people's birthright as that of any other people on the globe. It is, therefore, the first and foremost common interest of the States people to carry on intensive propaganda in favour of Responsible Government in the States, for the immediate Declaration of the fundamental rights of the people, and generally for the principle of the Sovereignty of the People. The idea, wherever it lingers, of the Divine Right of Kings must be exploded.

Hindustani Seva Dal.

Presiding over the seventh annual session of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Mr. B. Sambamurthy paid a well-deserved tribute to the Dal for its splendid services in the civil disobedience campaign and hoped that the Dal would soon organise branches all over the country and train and equip "practically a citizen army" to be mobilised at a moment's notice in any emergency that may arise. Even before the Dal volunteers are mobilised in any special sense for a special campaign they can do a great deal by helping the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar and by organising village Congress Committees and teaching the villagers methods of self-reliance and self-assertiveness. It is highly desirable in this connection that the Hindustani Seva Dal, which works under Congress auspices but which is practically an independent organisation, should be made an integral part of the Congress and as such be brought under its effective undivided control.

WERE THE BODIES OF BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES PROPERLY CREMATED ?

Bhagat Singh's Father Says "No"

"FREEDOM FOR INDIA" IS THE ONLY MEMORIAL FOR THESE THREE YOUTHS

Touching scenes were witnessed at a public meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Monday evening when a silver casket containing the ashes of Sardar Bhaghat Singh and his comrades was exhibited to the audience. Sardar Jamiat Singh, who presided, produced from the casket half-charred pieces of bones and some little stones with marks of blood-stains as evidence to show that the bodies of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were not properly cremated. Tears rolled down the eyes of hundreds of ladies who were present when Sardar Singh declared that if Government could not spare the lives of these three brave youths, they could at least "have refrained from wounding the feelings of their countrymen by cremating their bodies in a proper manner."

PEOPLE HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW WHOLE TRUTH.

Sardar Jamiat Singh in his speech said that they had met there to fraternise with those who were near and dear to the youths executed at Lahore. Thereupon the brother of Sardar Bhagat Singh and the sister of Raj Guru stood up on the dais and were introduced to the audience. For some minutes there were cries of "Bhagat Singh Zindabad"! The speaker said that the countrymen of Bhagat Singh, the brave Lahore youth who mounted the gallows for the sake of his country, had a right to know the whole truth as to how the corpses of the Lahore martyrs were disposed of.

WHAT BHAGAT SINGH'S FATHER FOUND.

Kishan Singh, the father of Bhagat Singh, the speaker said, had evidence in his possession to show that the bodies of the Lahore martyrs were not properly cremated. He was able to show that the place where according to the Punjab Government the bodies were cremated was too small to accommodate three bodies. The speaker refuted the statement made in the Government communique that 40 maunds of firewood were used and the bodies were fully consummated. If such was the case there would have been traces of the ground being charred and burnt several inches deep but according to eye-witnesses of the scene of cremation there were no such traces.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Sardar Jamiat Singh then produced a small piece of half-charred bone, and little stones with marks of blood-stains. He said that the public must not rest satisfied until this matter was completely investigated. He mentioned that the Punjab Congress Committee had appointed an Inquiry Committee to investigate the matter and hoped its report would be available to the public in a short time.

In conclusion the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the sense of patriotism and supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades which had inspired the youths of the country.

He did not want to discuss the merits of the methods adopted by the Lahore martyrs. They had become immortal by their sacrifices. The youths realised that the execution of Bhagat Singh and his companions was carried on the eve of the Karachi Congress with a view to create a split in the ranks of Congressmen. Therefore they had in the interests of the country decided to stand solidly behind Mahatma Gandhi and send him to London as the accredited representative of the country. At the same time the youths were ready for another and more vigorous fight.

ONLY MEMORIAL TO BHAGAT SINGH.

Mr. Panda Santramji, who was introduced to the audience as the leader of the Naujawans of Lahore next addressed the meeting. He eulogised the sacrifices of the Lahore martyrs and said that the youths would not sit idle till the complete freedom for this country was achieved. That was the only memorial they could raise to the memory of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

After several other speakers had spoken the President wound up the proceedings by sounding a note of warning to the public that so far no one was authorised to receive donations for a memorial to Bhagat Singh and therefore they should not be deceived by bogus men who were collecting funds for selfish ends.

ASHES OF LAHORE MARTYRS

—:o:—

Casket Offered To Krishna

DR. HARDIKAR LEADS PROCESSION OF 600 KARACHI DELEGATES

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The holy Dwaraka, the city of the Lord Krishna witnessed a unique scene on the 3rd inst. when the ashes of Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Sukhdev were borne to the Dwarkadish temple through its streets in a procession composed of nearly 600 delegates and visitors who were returning from Karachi to Bombay by the steamer "Dayavati." Dr. Hardikar led the procession. At the temple the casket was placed before the Lord Krishna on a raised marble platform and for some minutes the worshippers forgetting Lord Krishna became Bhagat Singh mad. The whole temple echoed with shouts of "Bhagat Singh Zindabad" and men and women came in large numbers and reverently touched the casket and offered flowers and other sacred offerings. The "Abhimonou" of the 20th century was thus honoured. The ashes were later borne to the river side in accordance with the wishes of Rajguru's mother and the Hindu rites were performed by Kultur Singh and a part of the ashes were consigned to the river Gomti.

I AM NOT A TERRORIST

—:o:—

Bhagat Singh's Last Testatment

Writing from their condemned cells, Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev expressed their views on the Delhi settlement and the present political situation, which we reproduce from "The People" of Lahore.

The following passages are taken from a statement which Bhagat Singh drafted for "Young Political Workers in the condemned cell:

"Our movement is passing through a very important phase at present. After a year's fierce struggle some definite proposals regarding constitutional reforms have been formulated by the Round Table Conference and the Congress leaders have been invited to give their help if they think it desirable in the circumstances to call off the movement. Whether they decide in favour or against is a matter of little importance to us. The present movement is bound to end in some sort of compromise. The compromise is not such an ignoble and deplorable thing as we generally think. It is rather an indispensable factor in the political struggle. Any nation that rises against the oppressor is bound to fail in the beginning and to gain partial reforms during the middle period of its struggle through compromises. And it is only at the last stage having fully organised all the forces and resources of the nation—that it can possibly strike the final blow. But even then it might fail—which makes some sort of compromise inevitable.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE

This can be best illustrated by the Russian example.

In 1905 a revolutionary movement broke out in Russia. All the leaders were very hopeful. Lenin had returned from the foreign countries where he had been a refugee. He was conducting the struggle."

(Here follows an account of Lenin advocating participation in the newly created Duma. Then the letter refers to Lenin's compromising attitude—as contrasted with that of Trotski—at the time of Brest Litovosk.)

"The thing that I wanted to point out was that compromise is an essential weapon which has to be wielded every now and then as the struggle develops. But the thing that we must keep before us is the ideal of the movement. We must always maintain a clear aim and what we hate in the Moderates is the shallowness of their ideal.

"NOT A TERRORIST"

"There is very great probability of my being misunderstood on this subject. Apparently I have acted like a terrorist. But I am not a terrorist. I am a revolutionary who has got such definite ideas of a fighting programme as is being discussed.

Some might accuse me like Ram Prasad Bismal of having been subjected to a sort of reaction in the condemned cell, which is not true; I have got same zeal.... I am convinced we can not gain anything through these methods. Mere bomb throwing is not only useless sometimes harmful."

Following the truce horse.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO BHAGAT SINGH'S CREMATION

Public Invited To Give Evidence

—:o:—

LAHORE, April 6.

The Committee consisting of Malik Barkatali, Pandit K. Santanam, Malik Jiwanlal and Dr. Satyapal which was appointed by the Congress Working Committee to examine the allegations made in press to the effect that the remains of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were mutilated and not properly cremated and were otherwise dealt with in insulting manner and to take such evidence as may be necessary and to report to the Working Committee on or before 30th April held its first sitting to-day.

EVIDENCE INVITED.

The Committee announces that its first public sitting will take place on 12th instant in Lajpatrai Hall.

The Committee invites evidence in support of or against the above allegation.

The above information has been forwarded to press, relatives of the deceased, and the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, Dr. Satyapal will receive written evidence.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK AT SABARMATI

—:o:—

Intensive Work For Nation

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

The National Week is being celebrated in Gandhiji's Ashram by all inmates who are devoting most of their time in plying charkhas. Ten charkhas are being plied sixteen hours per day, from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. and two charkhas are being plied continuously all the twenty-four hours by successive batches.

Miraben (Miss Slade) who accompanied Gandhiji to Karachi has been confined to the Municipal Hospital at Karachi, suffering from small pox. She is expected here on 10th instant when Gandhiji arrives here.—A. P.

INDIANS MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATIVES AT R. T. C

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, which had boycotted last Round Table Conference, has now nominated Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jamal Muhamed of Madras to represent the Federation at the Second Session of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

LONDON-CAPE FLIER ARRIVERS.

LONDON, April 6.

Cape own.—Glen Kidston arrived here at 5-06 this evening. He had mechanical difficulties in last stage.

Previous record from England was nine and a half days.—Reuter.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL "AGREEMENT" REMAINS DISAGREEMENT

—:o:—

LONDON, April 6.

Telegrams from Paris indicate that differences of opinion have arisen between the French and Italian Governments over the drawing up of the proposed Naval Agreement. The French are reported as desiring to continue to replace their obsolete vessels particularly cruisers and destroyers between 1933 and Naval Disarmament Conference in 1936 in order to keep intact their margin over Italian Naval forces while the Italian Government opines that there should be no replacements during this period in order to leave 1936 Conference a free hand.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN CONDEMN COMMUNALISM

—:o:—

They Want A Living Wage

BANGALORE, April 6.

The sixth session of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railwaymen's Conference concluded last night, after adopting two important resolutions.

The first resolution declared that no constitution for the future Government of India would be acceptable, unless there was a declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship, guaranteeing workers a living wage, adult franchise ratification and enforcement of the recommendations of the International Labour conventions throughout India and adequate representation of workers in the railway board.

The second resolution condemned the railway retrenchment policy.

The conference also resolved to ascertain through ballot, labour opinion in the country regarding the desirability of resort to direct action, should the present negotiations for early constitution of a conciliation board fail.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Giri, President said communalism was the worst enemy of trade unionism.—A. P.

MATERNITY BENEFIT REFUSED

—:o:—

But A Strike Compel's Mill To Grant It

AHMEDABAD April 6.

The operatives of the Spinning Department, Bharatkhand cotton mill, were on a strike for the last two days complaining that the mill authorities have refused to give benefit under maternity benefit act in some cases and have refused to re-engage women operatives after delivery.

On the mill authorities promising to redress their grievances the Labour Union persuaded the men to resume work to-day.—A. P.

Indore.—Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to arrive in Indore on April 6 and will stay at the Lalbagh Palace.

STOP PRESS

INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE MUST BE PROTECTED

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEMAND

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution disapproving the Round Table Conference decision regarding the rights of British Mercantile community, as the Federation cannot agree to any restriction on the discretion of the future Government of India to which there is no parallel in the constitution of any other free country and as in the opinion of the Federation and restrictions on the kind suggested would so fetter the future Government as to render it powerless to protect or promote indigenous enterprise.

Another resolution urges full facilities to the people of Burma to express themselves on the question of separation.—A. P.

ALL QUIET ON CAWNPORE FRONT

CAWNPORE, April 6.

Markets opened to-day for the first time after the riots and normal business was transacted.

The Congress Enquiry Committee arrived here this morning and persuaded shop-keepers to open the bazaar.—A. P.

NEW EDITRR OF MAHARASHTRA

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGGPUR, April 4.

Mr. Yadneshwar Pandurang Mehendale has been appointed as the new Editor of "Maharashtra", Nagpur.

The weather was warm and occasionally cloudy. Light showers of rain were received almost all over the province. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearly over and thrashing and winnowing continue. Preparation of land for ensuing season is in progress. Fodder is sufficient, but water scarcity is felt in Nagpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal districts. Sporadic cattle disease is reported in parts of twelve districts.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Women's Educational Conference has issued an appeal for funds to enable it to help in its laudable objects, which are, the uplift of women, materially, physically and spiritually.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual conference of the Berar Secondary School Teachers will be held at Yeotmal this week. The Honble Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Minister for Education is expected to preside. An educational exhibition has also been arranged for the benefit of the delegates who will attend the conference. Subjects such as the present curriculam of the secondary schools, the need of imparting systematic physical training to the school boys and the importance of religious and moral instructions in schools are likely to come up for discussion.

The "Waman Raghunath Joshi Prize of Rs. 150" will be awarded by the Nagpur University to the graduate of the Universty who writes the best essay in the Marathi language on "Science in Industry."

The Taxi drivers of Nagpur observed a day's hartal as a protest against the new motor vehicle rules which have been brought in operation since 1st April 1931.

COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

A Government resolution states that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that since the election of the present Municipal Committee in 1928 the administration of the Katni-Marwara Municipality has steadily deteriorated and is now in a highly unsatisfactory condition. The collection of taxes have been most unsatisfactory. The recent audit note on the accounts of the Municipality also shows that the financial position of the Committee is very unsatisfactory, with the result that it is not in a position to carry out the duties imposed upon it by the law. The Government has, therefore, dissolved the Municipal Committee Katni-Murwara and ordered a fresh election.

RELEASE "GENERAL AVARI"

During the last week some sensation was caused in Nagpur when some of the followers of "General" Avary, the leader of the Nagpur Arms Act Satyagraha marched to the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. Rao, Home Member demanding the immediate release of their leader. Mr. Rao Home Member, demanding the immediate release of their leader. Mr. Rao promised that he would thoroughly examine his case. Although some of the followers were satisfied by the assurance given to them by Mr. Rao, a number of the dissatisfied persons were taken in custody and let off later on. The police took ample precautions to prevent any breach of peace.

Small pox has broken out in a number of districts in the province. There were 850 attacks and 126 deaths during the last week. The disease was on an increase in Wardha, Chanda, Raipur, Bilaspur and Yeotmal districts.

GENERAL APPROVAL OF JINNAH'S 14 POINTS

Plea For Joint Electorate Subject To Provisos

A. I. SHIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

MONTGOMERY, April 6.

The annual session of the All-India Shia Political Conference was held here on Sunday. Raja Nawab Ali, President-elect was accorded a hearty reception on his arrival by members of the Reception Committee and delegates from all parts of India. He was taken in a well organized procession in a decorated motor car followed by forty cars and thousands of persons on foot. The President-elect was clad in Khaddar. The session opened on the 5th April. The pandal was packed with delegates and visitors.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

In his presidential address Raja Nawabali laid stress on Hindu-Muslim unity, pleaded for joint electorates with reservation of seats and deplored the Muslim League Council meeting's decision at Delhi. The Raja Sahib empphasised that the minorities question should be settled by Indians themselves. Several resolutions were then passed in support of Swadeshi and Khaddar production, deploring the Benares, Mirzapore, Agra and Cawnpore riots. Resolutions expressing satisfaction at the Gandhi-Irwin settlement and lamenting the untimely death of Maulana Mohammad Ali and Pandit Motilal Nehru were also passed.

JINNAH'S 14 POINTS.

Among others the following resolution was also unanimously passed: "This meeting of All-India Shia Political Conference gives its general appproval to the Muslim demands contained in the proposals now widely known as Mr. Jinnah's 14 points and, in view of the fact, that in their opinion joint electorate will be conducive to nationalism in the country, supports the same and appeals to various Muslim organizations to concede their rights of separate electorate provided their following demands are conceded:

DEMANDS ENUMERATED.

(1) Separation of Sindh; (2) same constitutional reference to Frontier and Baluchistan as for other provinces; (3) reservation of one-third seats for Muslims in the general legislature; (4) present weightage for Muslims in minority provinces and Sindh; (5) Bengal and Punjab Muslim majority not to be reduced to minority or equality; (6) liberty of religion, conscience, culture and language in the future constitution; (7) proportion in the services and the cabinet for Mussalmans on population basis subject to minimum qualifications; (8) franchise to be extended proportionate to the population of the communities till the ideal of adult franchise is realised; (9) residuary powers to vest in the province.

SPIRIT OF SPEECHES MEET HINDU APPROVAL.

Raja Ghazanfar Ali, ex-M.L.A., Home Minister, Alwar State, and Mr. Syed Kalba Abbas, Advocate of Raibareli, seconded the resolutions in speeches of the spirit of which was highly admired by the leaders of Hindus and other sections of Mussalmans present in the Conference. The session concluded in the afternoon.

Advance Swadeshi

—:o:—

RELEASE OF MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 5.

Poet Kunjawihari, Mr. Samaut, Mr. Dattoba Pailwan Mr. Shankarrao Telvi and Mr. Sayanna Sali, the Sholapur Martial Law prisoners, were released from Visapur Jail on 1st April 1931.

The Poona City Voters' Association passed a resolutoon at its last meeting strongly condemning the attitude of the members sitting in the Excise Committee as the representatives of Poona in voting against Prohibition.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

A swadeshi shop named Jawahar store has been opened in the Centre Street, Poona Cantonment. This shop deals in purely swadeshi cloth. Khadi of different quality is found in shop in large amount.

Laxmibai is carrying propoganda in favour of swadeshi sugar. She is addressing meeting after meeting and requesting her sisters to use swadeshi sugar, and thus help the country.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

The serving of notices and the reduction in the pay of the railwaymen has created much distir among the members of the Railwaymen's Union.

Mr. Bhayajee Kulkarni addressed crowded meetings of Railwaymen at Karjat, Lonavala Talegaon, Poona and Ghorpuri. At all these places, resolutions condemning the attitude of the Railway Board in not re-appointing those who had taken part in the last strike and the reduction which is proposed in the pay of those who are in the employment. The work of the Union at the above places is re-orgainsed and carried on with greater vigour and zeal. The reduction in the pay of the members of the Poona Staff Union is also proposed, though they had kept themselves aloof from the last strike. Mr. Gadgil. Mr. Bhayajee Kulkarni and others have left Poona for Bombay to attend the Railwaymen's Conference.

VETERINARY DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

The Veterinary Asstt. Surgeons of Bombay Presidency met in a conference yesterday in the main Hall of the College of Agriculture.

Mr. P. V. Nagarshet the chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Conference and said that the conditions proposed by the Government for the subordinate Service people in the Vaterinary Department were insufficient. He also expressed regret at the lack of knowledge among the public at large about the animal diseases. Then the election of the president was held. Mr. E. S. Fairbrother, the President elect, read out his paper on rinderpert an animal disease.

Members of the vasant mela are doing a great national service by reading out songs which are national in spirit. The songs are in favour of swadeshi, prohibition and social uplift.

HANUMAN VYAM MANDAL POONA.

The fourth annual meeting of the above Mandal was held on 2nd inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Fulambriker. Prominent persons from the Poona City attended the function. The Boys gave a good exhibition of physical culture. The malkham exercise by a five year old boy was much appreciated.

POONA SEVA SADAN.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 1200/- were received by the Secretary, Seva Sadan, during the month of January February and March 1931, which included the following:—Mrs. Mukunddas Rs. 600/-; H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 250. Col. Chilate Rs. 100/-; H. E. the Viceroy Rs. 50/-.

To express its heartfelt condolence at the death of Miss Sonsi Sorabjee and Mr. Rao Saheb Vishnu Patwardhan was held on 2nd inst. at the Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersy Hall. Mrs. Yamunabai Bhut presided.

The resolution of condolence was placed before the House. The president explained to those who were present the services done by Miss Sorabjee in the field of education. He also referred to the life work of Mr. Patwardhan. The resolutions were passed.

Advocates Conference Resolutions.

MADRAS, April 6.

The Advocates' Conference convened by the Madras Bar Council under the presidency of the Advocate General concluded last evening after passing several resolutions the most important of which urged establishment of a Supreme Court for All-India as a part of the General Structure. The Conference endorsed the recommendation of the majority of the Services Committee of the Round Table Conference regarding the elimination of the civilian element from the judiciary and advocated immediate effect being given to the principle of separation of executive and judiciary. The Conference recommended the institution of a Faculty Society of Advocates for the wdole province with authority to admit and enrol practitioners and exercise complete disciplinary jurisdiction over them.—A.P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

The Racial Movement In The East.

AWAKENING OF THE OPPRESSED NATIONS

(BY C. Y. W. MENG.)

The Year 1929-1930 has certainly been the most significant as well the most tragic period in the history of the Far East. It is significant in that it has witnessed the total awakening of the small, weak and oppressed races in the Far East to the realization that they should fight for racial freedom and equality. It is tragic in that it has been the most bloody event since the orign of the movement.

The people of the Far East have the longest history of all. But due to their conservatism, indifference to scientific development ignorance of the political and economic changes and failure to adapt themselves to the changing circumstances, these people, have been more backward than European and American people, as a result of which some of the advanced people have encroached upon them and some of the races have already been crushed out of existence. India was conquered by Great Britain; Annam by France; the Philippine Islands first by Spain and then by America; Korea by Japan etc. Thus the glory of the Eastern people has been lost.

Japan has been the first Asiatic nation to become conscious of the racial self-determination. But the rise of Japan did not prove to be a blessing to the other Asiatic people, because Japan instead of helping the other Asiatic people to struggle for freedom from the control of the White people at once became imperialistic itself and imposed its will upon other Asiatic people, conquering them just in the same way as the white people did. Thus the history of the Far Eastern people is full of defeats and humiliation!

The twentieth century marked the beginning of the racial movement in the Far East. The year 1929-1930 especially, as witnessed the bitterest racial movements; the following being a brief summary of same:

KOREAN ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

Korea, formerdy a dependency of China proper, was formally annexed by Japan in 1910. During these twenty years, under the Japanse rule, numerous Koreans were killed because they took part in the revolutionary movement. In 1919 the Koreans, inspired by the Principles of Racial Self-determination of the late President Wilson, started another anti-Japanese movement. But the movement only resulted in further massacre of Koreans. In 1929, when the student movement was started in Korea, it was quickly followed by vigorous anti-Japanese movements in various places. The battle between the Japanese policy and the unarmed Koreans lasted several months. It demonstrated the heroism of the Koreans!

The immediate cause of the movement was as follows: Several Korean girl students who were insulted by some of the Japanese students at a railway station. Some Koreans thereupon interfered. thus a quarrel and fight ensued. The Japanese students were always right and the Koreans were always wrong. The Japanese police instead of giving a fair decision, arrested about 400 Koreans. The Anti-Japanese movement went on bitterly everywhere. It is said that about 6,000 Koreans were killtd and about 17,000 were imprisoned! Indeed the world is shocked to learn this news.

ANNAM ANTI-FRENCH MOVEMENT.

Annam, another dependency of China Proper, was formally annexed by France in 1885. It is strange to say that Annam was ceded to France after China won a battle. Since then the people of Annam have not been allowed to study abroad, except in France. That is what is generally known as the "imperialistic method of cultural invasion" of the other people. But the assassination of the Governor in 1923 and strike in the arsenal all indicated that these oppressed people have been struggling for freedom from white rule. In February, 1929, a bitter anti-French movement was started by the Annam nationalist party, but was finally put down by force resulting in 83 killed, 39 condemned to death, and 33 imprisoned with hard labor.

That the Philippine Islands have repeatedly demanded independence is well-known. The demand is based on the ground that it is reasonable that the Philippines should be ruled by the Filipinon; that to accord independence to the Philippine Islands is in conformity with the traditional policy of the American people; and that those who say that the Philippine people do not have ability to govern themselves are accused of being followers of the imperialists. Their desire for independence is earnest. But the American Government so far has repeatedly refused to grant independence on various grounds. The most interesting point for the Chinese to note as that the former Governor of the Philippine Islands said that should America withdraw from the Philippines not only would there be a great danger to the peace of the Islands but it also would cause another world war far more serious than the Great War. 'It would not be possible for the Philippines to stop the immigration of the Chinese into the Islands after independence is being declared," concluded the Governor. That is to say the fear of Chinese immigration is one of the reasons for the refusal to grant the Philippine people their independence. Nothing is more absurd than this? At any rate, the Philippines have taken vigorous steps to demand independence, even threatening to take the step of boycotting American goods.

INDIAN REVOLUTION.

The most significant of all is the Indian Revolution. Under the leadership of Gandhi, the long-oppressed people of the Orient at last rose up and demanded self-government. The only result of the arrest of Gandhi on May 5 and 54,000 followers who participated in the Civil Disobedience Campaign was to extend the movement. The publication of the Simon Report, which was intended to cool down the movement, had exactly the opposite result, because the Indian people know that the British Government was only trying to deceive them, for in the report the date and details for the the adoption of self-government were not mentioned. Then the Round Table Conference was called. But the Indian people declared as the outset that unless self-government is proimsed, no representative of the Indian Nationalist Party should participate in the Conference. Up to the time when this article is written, (Jan. 30), the Indian Issue is still the subject of debate in Parliament, and the Conservatives still characterize the Round Table Conference as unauthorized, while Gandhi, though he has been released, declared that he still keeps his mind on the Indian issue.

There are also other racial movements than those enumerated above. The Tribal Uprising in Formosa is one of them Dictated by the human instinct of self-perservation, these long-oppressed Asiatic people have at last awakened and are determined to wage war against the White People who, cherishing the doctrine of racial superority, have ruled them with cruelty and harshness. To employ force to oppress them for a period is possible, but to oppress them for ever is not possible. The present movement should not be confused with the ordinary riots agitated by the communists, for it is a genuine racial awakening and struggle of the Asiatic people for better treatment, equality, freedom and independence.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The Nationalist Movement in China, or as it is generally known the "People's Revolution" is certainly the forerunner of all these movements. Like the French Revolution in the 18th century, the Chinese revolution sounded like a trumpet to all Asiatic people to warn them to wake up and get together to fight for racial independence. The principle of Racial Equality, embodied in his famous document known as. The Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, is now the motto of the Chinese revolution. It is therefore important to study for a while Dr. Sun's principle of Racial Equality which really has had a stirring effect on the racial movement in the Far East.

Dr. Sun defined the Principle of Racial Enquality as an instrumentality for the development of a country and the existence of a race. When this Principle is applied to China, it means that the Chinese people should seek for emancipation and equality of all people within China. In his will, the late leader said, "My experiences during these forty years firmly convinced me that to attain the goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those people of the world who treat us on the basis of equality." So the Chinese Revolution has to undertake three tasks:

1. All the Chinese people should unite to resist the invasion of other people so as to enable the Chinese races to be free and independent in the world.

2. All the Chinese people should strive and work together for the common interest and equality of all races within China Proper.

3. All the Chinese people should join with other oppressed people in the world to flight for emancipation.

Our late leader then explained the differences between nationalism and racialism. The advocates of nationalism pay full attention to country but never to race. When they gain success in their struggle, they at once become imperialists. The Principle of Racial Equality, in the opinion of our late leader, is the milestone to the attainment of the world utopianism and universal peace.

Dr. Sun once said that the Chinese race was in a very dangerous State. He said there were two ways to ruin a race: 1st, by natural process of elimination. That is, while the population of other countries is rapidly increasing the Chinese population is rapidly decreasing —Secondly, by means of political and economic exploitation. Should the Chinese race be allowed to decrease in accordance with the theory of Survial of the Fittest, the Chinese race would be able at least for a hundred more years. But should the other means be allowed to be added, the Chinese race would be out of existence within one or two decades. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, the Chinese started the revolution which certainly has a great effect upon other Asiatic people. The Indian Revolution and many others clearly indicate that the Asiatic people have at last awakened to the present anomalous position and have now determined to fight for racial equality and independence, which involves the doing away with racial superority and racial prejudice which are really a great obstacle to the world peace and brotherhood.

EDUCATE INDIAN CAPITALISTS.

—:o:—

Up-to-date Technical College

MORE NECESSARY THAN SMALL SCHOOLS

Dr. V. R. Kokatnur is an Indian, now an American citizen. He is a vedy prominent industrial-chemist and has won international reputation.

He was interviewed by a pressman.

Asked about India's industrial position in the world he said "At the present time India has no industrial position in the world except to a certain extent in the textile industries. Even in this one it is only a fair position."

He told me of the industrial growth of countries like America and Germany and said that "Indian goods never see the light of the world anywhere. My tour in different countries make me emphasise this fact."

It is for the industrialists and capitalists to realise this.

MADE FOR INDIA.

My next question about relations of America and India brought constructive suggestion from him. In the course of the discussion he said "America takes a commercial interest in India. The industries of America are built for local purposes primarily, while industries of England, Germany and Japan are built for Indian purposes." Explaining further the same point he expressed the heavy productive capacity of many industrial concerns of America as also the 'self-sufficiency of the same nation. He said that "American goods come to India because Indians want such goods while English, German and Japanese goods are made to meet the special demands of the Indian public."

DEPENDENCE ON INDIA.

He expressed to me the dependent position of the goods of the three countries on the Indian market. In his opinion "The present boycott movement is felt considerably by England, Germany and Japan, while America has practically no appreciable effect." The very fact that the relations of America and India are becoming closer day by day will make an average Indian think of purely commercial interest free from any political colour.

AN AXIOM.

Let the industrialist realise his statement that "The commercial relations between two countries are expected to be better only when the country concerned does not depend on the export trade for their bread and butter."

EDUCATE CAPITALISTS.

The following suggestions he put forth before me about the future of industrial growth of India.

(1) What is wanted in India is originality and not imitation of foreign countries. The originality kills competiton and becomes a protection wall.

(2) A capitalist should be educated or educate himself. The education of the capitalist to understand his responsibilities in the development of the industry is, in my opinion, far more important than the training of thousands of experts in local schools or abroad.

FOR YOUNGMEN.

(3) The training of youths in various industrial arts, though less important than the education of the capitalist, should however be taken simultaneously. In my opinion, training of youths in foreign countries for a limited period will not accomplish its required purpose. What is needed is to educate them in suitably established schools in India. The education of few youths in foreign countries to be the teachers in such individual schools in India is however necessary at the present stage. I do not believe in importing foreign teachers, however well-trained for such purpose as they are foreign to the environment and the conditions of India

(4) It is better to have one good technical school equal in efficiency for industrial purposes than to have a host of technical schools in every city or province.

"The Sinning Souls," shown at the West-End featuring Miss Putli and Mr. E. B. Billimoria.

About Africa, the Film now running at the Capitol shows attractive glimpses.

APPRECIATION OF HELP.

Karachi Congress Reception Committee's Thanks.

Messrs. R. K. Sidhwa and Tarachand Lalwani, General Secretaries, Reception Committee, Karachi Congress, have issued the following statement:—

The Congress Session is over and we take this opportunity of publicly thanking all the members of the various Committees who have discharged their duties so marvellously and wonderfully. The Delegates Accommodation Committee, The Delegates Receiving Committee, Transport Committee Railways Facilities Committee, Steamer Committee, Music Committee, Decoration Committees. Special Camp Committee, President's Camp Committee, Drinking Water Committee, Nagar Construction Committee, (Shree Shikarpuri Shyamsunder Sewa Mandali) Collection Committee, Hospital Committee, Procession Committee, Printing Committee, Stores Purchase Committee, Fandal Arrangement Committeee, Publicity and Propaganda Committee, Stall Committee and the Food Committee, all of whom have rendered valuable services day and night.

MUNICIPALITY'S HELP

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, the Chief Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, Asst. Engineer, Roads Engineer, Architect and Surveyor and all the officers and the staff of the Karachi Municipality have helped us immensely in bringing about a successful termination of the Congress Session, but for them the excellent arrangements for water, sanitation and roads, etc., would not have been possible.

The Lighting Work was entrusted to Mr. Gokhale and he along with several other "Electrian friends" have worked hard and they all deserve our thanks.

The best achievement which has now been acknowledged by all who attended the Congress is due to the harmonious work of one and all. We therefore wholeheartedly again thank all the members of the various Committees.

We would be failing in our duty if we did not utter a word about the Honorary Staff who were working cheerfully, wonderfully and whole-heartedlp in our offices. We offer our heartiest thanks and can asssure them that their services will ever be appreciated by us.

For our office use, Messrs. Remington Typewriter Co. supplied a number of typewriters free of charge on loan and our thanks are due to them. Not only did they supply us with Typewriters free but they rendered free services to delegates.

The Telegraph and Post Offices also helped us by opening their offices in the Harchandrai Vishindas Nagar.

While we thank the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., for giving concession to delegates and visitors attending the Congress Session and rendering every help possible, we have to keep on record a note of displeasure against the North Western Railway authorities in not extending the concession of Easter Holidays for only three days. Efforts were made by M. L. A.'s and members of the Railway Advisory Board but all of them proved fruitless. We however thank them otherwise for arranging special trains.

The services of Volunteers under the able guidance of the General Officer Commanding and the Secretary of the Volunteer Board are also highly appreciated.

EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS OF BRITISHERS WITH INDIANS.

The following is the concluding portion of the critical analysis by Mr. M. P. Gandhi of the agitation against "discrimination" raised by British vested interests. The first article appeared in March 24.

In their written statement before the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee the Indian Chamber of Commerce observed that hardly 15 per cent. of the total export and import trade of the country which amounts to about 600 crores of rupees is handled by Indians. It was further observed that whilst small European firms of inconsiderable means experience no difficulty in carrying on export and import trade to any extent, and can give facilities to the customers, Indian firms of even good standing do not get all the financial facilities required. The attitude of the Exchange Banks to Indian business houses is not as sympathetic as it ought to be. Definite instances were also placed before the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee to show that even satisfactory references were not supplied by the Exchange Banks, to the overseas merchants about Indian commercial houses of excellent reputation in order to disable the Indian firms to compete with the established European business houses. A definite case was also cited in which the Exchange Banks in Calcutta refused to negotiate the bills drawn by an Indian shipper of excellent standing on a foreign party, of the small value of £700 by saying that they would only accept bills drawn under a confirmed letter of credit, even though the party on which the bills were drawn was of first-class standing and the drawer of the bill was also an Indian firm of undoubted good position. The refusal of the banks to negotiate such documents would naturally lower the Indian firms in the estimation of the foreign buyers and this would naturally lead to a loss of busines to them.

It was with this end in view that the Indian Chamber of Commerce suggested that in order to let the Indian Joint Stock Banks develop to their fullest extent in exchange buniness, a resriction should be placed on the operation on the foreign banks.

HOLLEW CRY.

The British trading community has, as shown above, fully availed itself of the superior position and taken measures towards the Indian trade and industries, which favour of rank discrimination of the character pointed out above against the nationals of the country, who have been kept in a perpetually servile condition, by hampering their activities in the sphere of trade, commerce and industry as much as possible. With such a record of bitter discrimination against Indians, if a perfect equality of trading rights is desired by the British people to be maintained by Indians in future, I wonder how it would be possible, for instance, for any Indian Exchange Banks to come into existence at all, when those powerful European Banks with mammoth resources are ready to crush them out the moment they make their appearance. Again, with such a record (which hardly does them any credit) of their attitude towards the nationals, there is no use saying that they have built up their industries by dint of their labour, skill, etc. Besides, it is not surprising that the Britishers are now afraid that the Indians will, as soon as they are masters of their house, take the cue from the ppolicy adopted by them, as trustees of the welfare of India, and dislodge them from the pposition of advantage which they have secured for themselves at the great sacrifice of the nation over which they have ruled but, for the welfare of which they have never evinced any care whatever. It could hardly be maintained that the attitude of the Britishers towards India is reasonable if they expect the Indian trade and commerce to continue in their present unenviable position. It is only a natural and perfectly legitimate desire of the Indians to establish their own industries and trade on a sound footing and if in doing so they have to give preference to the sons of the soil, there is nothing improper or unreasonable in such an attitude. Unless they do so, they will not be able to replace even one foreign enterprise or industry which to-day is in an entrenched position due, in a large measure, to the help it has received from the Governing race whenever and in whatever form it was needed irrespective of its adverse effect on the nationals. The British Industrial Community should reconcile their attitude towards the legitimate aspirations of the Indians by letting them have a free hand in the matter of trade and commerce with a view to promote the Indian interests in each of these spheres. They ought not to seek to interfere with their liberty and should remember that no amount of safeguards will do the trick, but that the best way of continuing their existence in India without inviting exporpriatory methods, is to cease to make themselves obnoxious by talking of all sorts of hedges and safeguards in the constitution and to depend upon the good will of the Indians without reminding theb, by engaging in controversy on the subject, of the incalculable wrongs done to them when the Britishers had the ear of the Government which did help themm in every way. The best safeguard is India's good will and tolerance. The Indians are by nature a very kind and accommodating people and it is extremely unlikely that they would want to retaliate against the Britishers, unless some provocation was given to them. If under the new regime the Indian enterprises receive some stimulus which has been rigorously and scrupulously denied to them in the past, there is nothing to which the British Trading Community can take exception. They ought to be prepared for it and it is very clear that now that the awakening has come, among the people, of the advantages which result from a dominating position in the trade and commerce of the country, the present foreign domination in these spheres will of necessity, have to be slowly replaced by the establishment of indigenous enterprises.

POWER NEEDED TO PROTECT INDIAN INTERESTS.

Whether this process is slow or fast will depend partly on the attitude of the Indians at the helm of affairs in the next few years to come and partly on the attitude of the British Trading Community. If they let friendly relations exist, between the two Communities, I am sure the Indians will not be unreasonable. The best that the British Trading Community can do at the present juncture is to understand their position well, not to revive the memories of the treatment which Indian Industries have received in the past at their hands and to let things take a natural course. The claim for equality of treatment after putting oneself in an entrenched position achieved by methods of discrimination—racial or otherwise—,is to mean that no preference is to be shown to Indian enterprise, it is at once clear that the claim is eminently unreasonable and cannot be conceded by any Nationalist having the welfare of the country at heart, if only for the reason that unless help is given for the development of Indian enterprises under the care of a Nationalist Goverament, there cannot be any progress at all, as the new entrants will naturally be unable to make any headway or progress in competition with the established houses and industries with large financial resources. The new Indian enterprises will therefore have to be watched and looked after at least till they are placed in a position when they would be able to stand competition with the well established foreign interests. To enable the Government to help Indians in their progressive participation in the trade, commerce and industries of the country, the Government should be given full authority to take necessary fiscal and financial measures calculated to promote the interests of Indians in all these spheres. Without this, Swaraj has little meaning.

Good will between two nations without the imposition of any safeguards which can be circumvented in a host of ways, is the best solution of the difficulties which present themselves, and the Britishers will do well to depend on the good will of Indians and to rely on their sense of fairness and justice in their future relations.

OUR GLANDS OF POWER.

Treatment makes Old people Young, Rajuvenates the whole system and restores virile Manhood health and beauty. Results similar to Monkey gland supplantation without any of its bad after effects. Cures Spermatorrhoea in young people.

DR. KUSUMGAR, (Homoeopath),
221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

EQUALITY OF TRADING RIGHTS.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand's Rejoinder To Mr. Mody's Statement.

(BY MAIL).

KARACHI, April 2.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand interviewed in connection with the statement issued by Mr. H. P. Mody regarding the formula on equality of trading rights embodied in clause 14 of the Minorities' Sub-Committee Report of the Round Table Conference, said:—

I notice that Mr. Mody accuses the critics of the clause agreed to by him and his colleagues at the recent London Conference as trying "to misunderstand and misrepresent the issues." I wonder whether Mr. Mody also includes in this category a responsible body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce of Bombay which too on Mr. Mody's assumption seems to have "misunderstood and misinterpreted the issues." I am afraid that it is rather those who have committed themselves to this reactionary and anti-national principle who are guilty of misunderstanding the national view-point. I do not desire to dwell on the preliminary remarks of Mr. Mody as to the genesis of the agreement for the simple reason that they are largely irrelevant to the issue before us, which is:—What does this clause as finally adopted by the Conference mean and what would be its consequences to the industrial and economic future of India? I am willing to grant that a long discussion was provoked by Mr. Mody's observations but what the public is concerned with is the final outcome of that discussion. What really matters is not what Mr. Mody means by the cause or what he believes was meant but what the clause is, as it stands, and the plain meaning it bears. Even Mr. Mody admits that he cannot pretend that "the wording of the formula conveys altogether clearly the meaning that is to be read into it."

"INFORMAL CONFERENCE."

Moreover, he has referred to some "informal conference" which he and his friends had—it is not mentioned with whom and where—on the subject. But if we are to depend on such conferences for an interpretation and elucidation of the clause I might be permitted to refer to the report I have heard that the Indian delegation had to agree to the clause, as otherwise the conference would have broken down. This is confirmed by the fact that Sir Hubert Carr and other British delegates made it clear that their commercial rights were not open to negotiations, and Lord Reading as well as Mr. Gavin Jones laid down that they could agree to responsibility at the Centre only on the condition that such a clause was agreed to. I shall, however, content myself by merely analysing the implications of the agreement.

Every free nation and every British Dominion has the right to discriminate against non-nationals, whenever and wherever necessary; and the real objection of those who opposed the clause is that Mr. Mody and his colleagues have surrendered this inherent right of the future Indian Government. It is of no avail for Mr. Mody to profess to safeguard national interests by a convention or treaty after sacrificing this vital right and irrevocably restricting the sovereignty of the Swaraj Parliament.

"A WORTHLESS QUALIFICATION."

Mr. Mody lays great stress on the word "generally," implying thereby that there is not to be wholesale discrimination. This qualification of "generally," if it is a qualification at all, is totally worthless. It is not a question of wholesale versus limited discrimination; it is a question whether the Indian Legislature is to have the unfettered right to discriminate between Indians and non-Indians whenever necessary in national interests, or whether its powers are to be restricted and circumscribed from the start, in British interest.

Mr. Mody observes that "in so far as the ordinary trading rights of the British commercial community are concerned, it was not the intention to apply any discrimination." I would like to ask him what he means by "ordinary trading rights," and whose "intention" he refers to. Certainly, it is not merely in the industrial sphere but also in the trading sphere—such as rice or wheat or general produce exports and imports—that Indian interests might require to be protected by measures which would be rendered impossible under the clause agreed to by Mr. Mody.

NATIONAL AND KEY INDUSTRY.

Mr. Mody seems to assume that clause 14 will not prevent national or key industries from being protected even by what would be ordinarily considered discriminating measures. As regards this, I would like to ask him whether it is not true that such a right has nowhere been provided in the agreement, and that even the suggestions of some of the Indian delegates that in certain basic industries it should be open to the Government of India to discriminate, if necessary, were strongly opposed by the British delegates, and definitely ruled out by committee. I would further like to know whether under the terms of Clause 14 such a measure as the Coastal Reservation Bill could be enacted by the Legislature, whether licenses for mining, forests, plantations given to Europeans could be cancelled or refused renewal, whether the activities of foreign exchange banks and insurance companies could be restricted, whenever desirable, in national interest, or whether licenses of public utility companies such as for electricity, telephone, and tramway given to non-Indians could be cancelled wherever the conditions are unfair or detrimental to national interests?

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

I would further like to ask him whether it will be possible to prevent in future non-Indian capital from penetrating into the country and capturing its industries by means with which we are too familiar and whether the right of India to build up her own industries to that, as observed by Sir William Clarke, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, in 1916 during the debate on the resolution which led to the appointment of the Industrial Commission, "The capital, control and management" shall be in the hands of Indians would remain in fact and unimpaired? Will it be possible to prevent the manufacturer who now competes with us from a distance from transferring his articles to India and competing with us within our own boundaries, and thus drawing away the profits of our industries by taking advantage of our tariffs, bounties and subsidies?

Moreover, I would like to know from Mr. Mody what he considers key or national industries. Shall we be able to safeguard the match industry from the Swedish trust or the textile industry if the rumours of Lancashire starting cotton mills in India come true? It is not in one or the other specific interest or for the sake of this or that industry that I am opposed to this clause. I am opposed to the very principle of any restriction on the fundamental right of an Indian Parliament to regulate trade and industry, tariffs and transport in national interest.

QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

Lastly, Mr. Mody emphasises the qualification of "Reciprocity." He will pardon me if I do not grow enthusiastic at obtaining the precious right of starting an Indian cotton mill in Lancashire, an Indian shipping company to ply between Hull and Liverpool and a steel industry at Sheffield at the sacrifice of our right to safeguard our national interests. England is a highly developed and industrialised country and between her and an undeveloped India there could be no real reciprocity. Reciprocity presupposes equal conditions between the countries between whom reciprocity is to be established. If I may paraphrase Mahatma Gandhi's recent articles, there can be no reciprocity between a prince and a pauper when the pauper is to be compelled to give away everything and receive nothing in return.—A. P.

ORIGINALITY OR IMITATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In this age of realism, everyone desires all facts and figures for believing a particular scheme or dogma. Indian economics is attracting the attention of all the present-day youths who aspire for amelioration of rural conditions, as well as those who wish to make India free from dangers of external economic exploitation. External exploitation consists of external capital, external management, alien economic policy and external methods of the study of economics.

In this age of experimentation and research what is wanted is originality. Our professors of Economics make us imitators. To pass B.A. is merely to know the A.B.C. of Economics, to cram certain maters, to express them in L.S.D. instead of Rs. As Ps. and to try to get at some fundamental principles. In honours class one has to tax his brain a little. My experiences show that we want to know something of everything. What is wanted is to be an expert in something by knowing everything of that something.

The basis of the study of economics should be to get at the root of one problem and to try one's level best to get all the available information to master that subject. An economics graduate, though knowing a little bit of finance, banking, currency, exchange, rural economics, etc., cannot be a financier, a banker, a rural economist in one. Every student of economics must make himself sure as to which subject he likes best and then spend all his energies after that subjects to find out something new out of it. Everybody should try to be an expert in one line. He should be useful to the nation. He should contribute something for the welfare of the masses. This is the real study.

It is better to have one school of economics which produces some economic schemes which better the position of the masses, than to have many schools which are merely satisfied at a collection of different ideas or an arrangement of different groups with nothing new in it. If India desires to be better economically, she must encourage originality of ideas. Let the Congress think over this. In the end it is originality that will count more in sociology, economics and politics than imitation.—Yours, etc.

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Dhrangadhra, March 31.

WANTED A RACEGOERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest your leadercttc, in your issue of the 24th ultimo and "Mirror's" observations in yours of the 1st instant. One could write a treatise on the acts of ommission and commission of the Turf Lords who have been controlling the affairs of the W.I.T.C. and on their claims to represent the sport, but is it worth-while doing it in the face of public apathy. Indians are out to fight a mighty bureaucracy in this matter of racing they show such abject helplessness that one is inclined to piky them. With your permission I propose reverting to the subject at length on a future occasion, but for the present I may suggest a very effective way to attain the end in view. You cannot Indianise the W.I.T.C. by appealing to the Executive. People in power do not like to part with power, however arbitrary they may be holding and using it unless they are made to give it up and in this instance nothing is easier. What is needed is a Racegoers' Association conducted on constitutional lines, with a committee members of which would represent different interests, having for its Secretary a man who has a thorough knowledge of racing. As such an association would to a large extent be also in the interest of Indian owners, who hitherto have no voice in the racing they support, there will be quite a number of owners who will join it. Though some may be scored from doing so, lest they may displease the Turf Lords. The object of such an association should be not to obstruct, but to regulate racing and Indianise it to the necessary extent. To explain the benefits of such an association it would be advisable to call a public meeting where the whole scheme and the very urgent reason for its adoption might be explained by a few men competent to speak on the subject and I am sure that in the course of the dissension there will be brought to light certain incidents which will enable the public to judge as to on what horses they are going to support racing in future.—Yours, etc.,

"SPERO."

April 3rd.

HOW TO QUELL HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure, before long, Mahatmaji will lay down certain simple rules for guidance of people as to what action they should take to effectively quell a Hindu-Muslim riot such as the one at Cawnpore. But why should it not strike people particularly at Bombay that the way the Desh Sevikas and the Congress and Sikh volunteers courted the Police Lathis non-violently, is the superb way in which such riots should be tackled. The following are a few hints to think over and it is for the Congress Committees to print leaflets in Hindi and Urdu on the subject and deliver lectures on the same:

(1) The Local Congress Committee on receipt of information of a riot at a locality should immediately call for non-violent volunteers in dozens to the affected locality.

(2) There should be a sprinkling of women volunteers.

(3) Before marching to the place, the volunteers should be asked to take oaths as to the creed and that they may likely be sacrificed to further the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

(4) Their slogan should be "In the Cause of National Unity and Hindu-Muslim Unity, Let the Riots Cease and We Sacrifice our bodies to quench the thirst of the rioters."

(5) It is only such exhibition of cool courage that will stop communal riots.

I write this, after very much vexing myself, to study the psychology of the Indian crowd both Hindu and Muslim.

As it is, we find that people merely talk of Hindu-Muslim Unity. They do not get a lead from even Mahatmaji and others as to what they should do to get that unity. For example, in the case of Khaddar, we can at least say that we buy Khaddar from the bazar or that we don't buy Lancashire stuff. It is a concrete example. But what about Hindu-Muslim Unity or Untouchability. What have we got to do. Is there any method of doing it? That is that cardinal weakness. Let Mahatmaji say "Do such and such, after fully considering the implications involved," and we are ready to do it.—Yours, etc.,

A. KRISHNAN.

Poona, April 4th.

TURKEY'S COMING "ELECTION."

Kemal Pasha's Blow At Malcontents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 11.

The principal motive which has made President Kemal Pasha spring a surprise on the Turkish nation and order a new general election at once is undoubtedly the fact that he has found the condition of the country to be abnormal and to need abnormal remedies. Accompanied by inspectors from the Ministerial departments, he has made an exhaustive personal tour of the provinces both in Asia and Europe. He has allowed himself to be approached and petitioned by many thousands of persons with complaints—humble persons and high placed equally. He has visited sugar factories and shoe factories and crepe-de-Chine factories—in fact, any productive industrial enterprise, whether under State or private management. He has made a point of sitting with the people in their cafes and theatres and kinemas, arriving unexpectedly without any parade and avoiding any but spontaneous acclamation.

His object was to find out at first hand the state of popular feeling and to investigate the needs of the nation and the defects of the Administration. If he had found everything to be normal he would have left the present National Assembly run out to its ordinary term at the end of the coming summer. The fact that he has suddenly rounded off his tour and decided otherwise indicates that he believes there is no time to be lost. A few months may mean all the difference between safety for the Turkish Revolution and disaster.

Despite the clean up of the dervish reactionaries, other internal enemies remain. So with swift generalship Kemal Pasha has taken the breath away from the slowly burrowing malcontents. Within two months there is to be an Assembly newly constituted out of new and more vigorous elements preapproved by himself. All the business of the State is to be held up till then, and only when it is formed will he announce the programme of reforms upon which he has already decided.

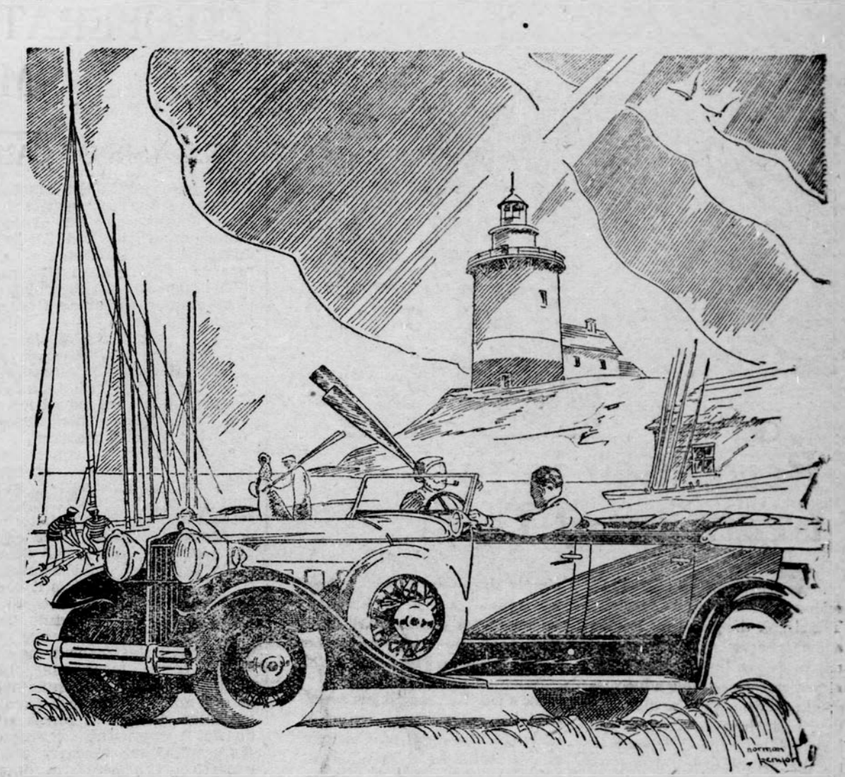
NO CHANCE FOR INDEPENDENTS.

This opportunity is to be taken to remove from the Assembly those "old-gang" elements—especially the elements educated in religious schools and infected with the former mentality—which have found a place in the present House. As the country has gone back definitely, after its brief disillusioning experiment in Liberalism, to single-party government, this will be easy. The "elections" will really be equivalent to the nomination of new elements to the Assembly. No independent candidate if such were to put up, will have the least chance of getting a seat. No one whom the part caucus does not approve and against whose name Kemal Pasha has not put a tick of assent will be presented to the votes of the electors. The voting will be simply a choice by the people between a number of alternative names, each considered "safe".

Owing to the dearth of administrative ability which Kemal Pasha has found, a large number of the present deputies are to be distributed into administrative posts in the provinces, where their experience of the Assembly's ideals is expected to be of value. Their places will be taken as far as possible by much younger deputies, nearer to the modern spirit which Kemal Pasha wants to infuse into the State and possessing modern education and mentality.

In order to show the people the way he is moving, Kemal Pasha has persuaded the Assembly to cut down deputies' salaries from £50 a month to £35. This move is particularly adroit, because the malcontents have been accusing the deputies and the party leaders of being nothing but profiteers battening on the nation and increasing its economic depression. So the new Assembly, which is to be especially an Economic Assembly, cutting down expenses everywhere and launching the country on a definite economic programme, announces itself from the first as disinterested.

An unusual constitutional point to note is that the present Assembly does not enter into dissolution while the new one is being formed. The Turkish National Assembly has a permanent life.—"Manchester Guardian".



INBORN in everyone is the desire to explore—to visit new places—to experience new sights. In the powerful new Packard you will find the ideal means of gratifying that wanderlust, for Packard provides transportation that knows few limitations.

Sole Distributors:—
THE INDO—AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
Dina Building, Queen's Road, ... BOMBAY
Branch:— Lal Darwaja ..... AHMEDABAD.

PACKARD

The Safe Timekeeper

The "Minimax" meets the need of sportsmen who do not wish to maintain two watches, one for ordinary wear and another for timing sporting events.

In handy 12"" size, the "Minimax" is a positively reliable Stop Watch, fitted with Start, Stop and Fly-back action, and is, at the same time, a strong, accurate and handsome time-keeper for every-day wear on the wrist.

The "MINIMAX" Chronograph Stop Watch.
STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 125
18-ct. GOLD ... ... ,, 210

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

The ideal biscuit for the kiddies!

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all.....

Made by
PEEK FREAN, LONDON.

Agents:—
HERBERT SON & CO., LTD.
Bombay and Calcutta.
T. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi. PARRY & CO. LTD., Madras.

Fig. 1
Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of *Calcium* [lime].

Fig. 2
Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

A Revolution in the treatment of Teeth

STEP BY STEP THE science of medicine advances. The clearer the picture of human ailments becomes, the more logical the treatment. Instead of intricate remedies, science now advocates simple additions to the diet. Today, most human ailments can be traced to some deficiency in the diet. A deficiency of *calcium* (lime) in the system, for instance, is the cause of such diverse ailments as weak sensitive teeth, rickets in children, skin troubles of many kinds, irritable nerves, irregularities in the functions of womanhood, etc.

All these ailments may now be attacked in a logical, simple way by adding Kalzana tablets to the diet. Tooth decay, for instance. When your teeth are sensitive and not hard and white, they simply show that your body does not contain enough calcium and no amount of cleaning will help you. Teeth are living parts of the body. They may be *ill*.

Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination. Kalzana has *proved* in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make your teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day, then you can both feel and see how your health improves. Remember that Kalzana is not a drug, but an absolutely harmless lime-food.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the Manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Optimus

HIGH POWER INCANDESCENT

Lanterns

NO. 200 & 300

Are for the 200 & 300 CANDLE POWERS ready for Sale in the markets.

The Highest mechanism, easiest method of lighting and ever lasting type of spare parts are the first temptations of make. The maker is world well-known for stoves and now produces his venture in the world of Incandescent Lights. Spare parts are also available.

Write for Particulars:—

Girjashankar & Co.

Sole Agents for Bombay Preside ncy.

LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY 2.

Phone No. 22305.

New Tooth Paste USE Antiseptic Shaving Stick

To whiten your Teeth and to refresh your mouth

For profuse, creamy lather and smooth shave.

AND ABOVE ALL TO INSURE AGAINST INFECTIONS.

MANUFACTURED BY The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO. Ltd CALCUTTA

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES IMPEDING GROWTH.

The following in the concluding portion of the presential address delivered by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at the 2nd All-Indian Co-operative Institute's Confedence at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The general causes which impede growth, so far as I am able to analyse are:—

(1) Inelasticity of the machinery of finance.
(2) Uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry.
(3) Want of education and consequent inefficiency of the human material.

As this is not a conference of Co-operative bankers, I refrain from dealing at length with the first factor. I would only observe that the task before the co-operative banker is one of considerable difficulty. Co-operative credit is credit democratized but at the same time it is controlled credit; and how to ensure sound control while working through a democratic machinery is a task which may well —nigh seem insuperable. The inelasticity that is complained of in our machinery arises from the operation of various forces and I do not envy—the position of those who have to carry out co-operative theories in practice without making the co-operative system of finance rigid and irresponsive to the needs and demands of individuals it serves.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS AND ILLITERACY.

There is no doubt, that their efforts at the improvement of the machinery would be considerably facilitated and the task simplified if we were better off in respect of the two other factors referred to above. It is because the economic conditions of agriculturists as a class all over the country is as unsound as it is to-day that financial operations have necessarily to be hedged round with safe guards and stipulations that appear to hamper the free working of the system. And next, it is because the agriculturist is illiterate and unable to follow accounts or understand records that an elaborate machinery has to be devised to protect his financial interests. With an educated peasantry the co-operative credit organization would naturally be self-governing and self-contained, having its own internal checks and its machinery for mutual control. With a prosperous peasantry, the dependence on finance from outside the village would be much less than it is now, and village banks could come to exercise independent powers which our credit Societies, financed mainly out of external resources cannot at present enjoy.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION FOR MARKETING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The problem of the economic improvement of the agriculturist is so complex and involves such large issues of national policy that I cannot even attempt to discuss it comprehensively in my address to this conference. I may mention, however, such aspects of the problem as fall within the range of co-operative endeavour. For the last twenty years at least, we have had it dunned into our ears that co-operative credit cannot stand by itself and that there should be all-round co-operative development in rural areas, comprising especially the supply of agricultural and domestic requisites and the marketing of agricultural produce. The Provincial Banking Inquiry committees have also examined the general question of agricultural marketing; and with the exception of one or two committees all of them agree that it is possible and necessary to organize arrangements for the marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines. It is a matter for regret, however, that no systematic attempts are being made in this direction in a majority of the provinces of India. The only attempt on a large scale that has been made in recent years is the formation of a central Society for the marketing of jute in Bengal.

CURRENCY & EXCHANGE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION.

I have referred incidentally to the present agricultural depression and to the relief that could have been afforded to the rural population had we developed in various provinces a sound system of co-operative marketing. The crisis through which rural India is passing to-day is one of almost unprecedented magnitude. there is no part of the country unaffected, there is no crop untouched by a severe fall in prices. It is true that the present abnormal conditions are due in part to the operation of world factors and part to defects in the management of the country's currency and exchange which are brought about by forces that lie outside the scope of this conference. I feel, nevertheless that it is incumbent on co-operators to put their heads together and take such action as will enable the agricultural population or that part of it which is within the pale of the co-operative movement to face the crisis without being overwhelmed by it.

MASS EDUCATION, MAIN PROBLEM.

Education, however, transcends in importance all the other factors affecting co-operative progress. Being a system organized on a democratic basis co-operation presupposes the presence among those.

who come within its field of certain minimum qualifications. One of these qualifications is the ability to read and write and the capacity intelligently to follow the procedure of business and to add to the stock of knowledge. The very foundation for the trained exercise of intelligence is unfortunately lacking in our country among the masses of its rural population; and hence the task of diffusing the knowledge of co-operative principles and practice has become an extremely arduous one. Though the attempt is being made, it is not easy to approach, through the spoken word, the large number of persons who constitute the membership of primary Societies; and in the absence of a knowledge of the letters only a nominal check can be exercised by the Committees over the doings of their Officers and by the general body of members over the affairs of their Committees. Publicity which is the life breath of co-operative organizations is practically valueless in Societies drawing their membership from an unlettered peasantry. The first task before the co-operators, therefore, is to secure an immediate extension of literacy by the introduction of a system of free and compulsory education. That by itself is not quite enough. We must introduce and develop a system of adult instruction in rural areas for the education of the present generation of griculturists who are members of co-operative Societies. It is not mere knowledge of letters that is required. What is wanted is a redirection of the system of education so as to train the agriculturist in better living, in better farming, and in better business; and the value of co-operation lies in the fact that it is the most suitable agency through which this programme of practical education for the rural population can be taken in hand.

INSISTENCE ON EDUCATION OF MEMBERS.

All the provincial Banking Inquiry Committees reiterate the view of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India that too much attention cannot be devoted to the patient and persistent education of the members of co-operative societies in the principles and meaning of co-operation; and I have no doubt that the apex institutes, federations or unions in the various areas are contemplating the improvement of their systems of co-operative training and the extension of their educational activities so as to ensure that effective instructions in co-operation is provided to all who are served by the movement.

The work of instructing ordinary members of societies can hardly be carried out through large mass meetings or conferences or even set lectures, in institutes or schools. Homely talks and direction in actual management can be far more effective and for this we want local workers who are in touch with and live amidst the population to be served. Experience in various provinces shows that there is no teacher so useful as a good supervisor. The function of such supervisors is entirely distinct from the function of inspectors of central banks or auditors. It is more educative in its scope and should hence be performed by a different agency. It is for this reason that I look upon the supervising union, under the auspices of which the supervisor works, as a most valuable unit in the co-operative structure.

NEED FOR WELL-TRAINED SUPERIORS.

I need hardly emphasise the necessity of these supervisors being well-trained in the theory and practice of co-operation and to enable them to get requisite knowledge of the subject it is essential that there should be large co-operative literature written in popular language and mainly in the vernacular of the areas served. The supervisor works in collaboration with representatives of the local Societies which contribute towards his expenses and the union is, in a sense, really the local federal controlling agency through which the primary units, too small in themselves and in no sense self-contained. can seek to establish contacts with the outer world. It is of these local units that our apex provincial institutes or federations should mainly be composed and it is through them that they should derive their main strength.

This is not the time nor the place to say anything about the method of making appointments to the post of Registrars from amongst the members of the I.C.S., or on some occasions from members of the Provincial civil service who have not, as a rule, any revious knowledge of the working of the movement. Registrars in several provinces bewail the lack of new workers, regret that no new life is infused in the movement and wonder why the co-operative movement fails to attract to itself young men intent upon national service. The fault lies with the unique system which makes the movement rotate and revolve round one individual Registrar rather than with the young men; for after the experience of past twelve months not the severest critic of the new national spirit can deny to the youth of the country the readiness to serve and suffer at the call of the nation, for service in the interests of their poor and illiterate brothren in the villages.

AIMS OF CO-OPERATION AND SOCIALISM IDENTICAL.

Political reforms can only be a prelude to the reorganization of Society on wise, sound and equitable foundations. It does not matter much whether this reconstruction goes by the name of socialism or co-operation; but the goal to which I and we all look forward with hope is one which will bring real joy and hapiness to the millions of workers in the field and the factory in this land of ours. We seek to build up a commonwealth in which the ideal if a human society inspires every enterprise, and gives to every member an equal dignity. We need the regulation of our entire economic life in the national interest and we wish to secure its direction under a scientific plan for the general good. I believe in co-operation and plead for its extension in India:

BONA-FIDE

GRAND CLEARANCE

Commencing 30th March.

SALE

Ending 18th April.

Reduction from 2½ p.c. to 25 p.c.

off Catalogue and labelled prices.

An unique opportunity to buy at ridiculously low bargain rates:—

Bed Sheets	Drills	Coatings	Serviettes
Casement cloth	Dusters	Shirtings	Table cloth
Cretonnes	Dusoti	Pillow cases	Towels

Hosiery of every description.
Brushes of different descriptions.
Woollen Blankets, Rugs, Coating material, flannels and flanneleite etc.
Leather Suit Cases, Leather cushions.
Ready-made—Longcloth, twill and striped shirts and sleeping suits.
(A large number of useful every day articles are also on sale.)
List now open for inspection.

CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT,

14A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay (Opp. Town Hall).

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

9, Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA

(Estd. 1906.)

Before taking out a Life Assurance Policy it is better to apply all the rigid tests for a good Company.

THE "NATIONAL"

will surpass any other Company in these tests.

(1) Indian Capital—Indian Management—for the benefit of Indians.
(2) The Company has never contested a claim on a technicality.
(3) The low safe rates of premium provide maximum assurance at minimum cost.

The "NATIONAL" keeps well ahead of the times and its policy of 'fair and square dealing' which began with its founding, ever since 1906, has been continuous.

R. G. DAS and CO. Managers.

Bombay Branch, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MURDER OF JAKE LINGLE.

—:o:—

Gangster On Trial.

CHICAGO, Mar. 16.

One of the most sensational trials in all the crime-stained history of Chicago opened when the slick St. Louis gangster. Leo Brothers stepped into the dock to answer a charge of murdering Jake Lingle, the veteran crime reporter of the "Chicago Tribune." Jake Lingle was shot down in June of last year, and a reward of £8,000 was promptly offered by the "Chicago Tribune," the "Evening Post," and the Press Club for the arrest and conviction of the assassin.

Jake Lingle was apparently "put on the spot" because he had accepted a large sum of money from the "Bugs" Moran gang to obtain a concession for the opening of a gambling-house. The redoubtable "Al" Capone, Moran's great rival, stepped in, however, and made it impossible for Lingle to get the concession. Lingle gambled on the stock market with the money, and when his shares tumbled down he found it had disappeared into thin air. When Moran's "boys" found that no concession was forthcoming, they were incensed, and Lingle's "bumping off" followed.

The dossier of Leo Borthers is an interesting one. According to the police he was formerly a member of the St. Louis gang known as "Egan's rats." St Louis was the cradle of gangster life in the United States. Lingle was the first man outside the "gangster class" to be shot down since 1927, and his death created a solid barrage of indignation in Chicago which undoubtedly did much to spur the police on.

"Don't search the spectators for weapons—it gives the jury a bad impression," is an actual remark by the barrister defending Leo Brothers. Long before the trial opened to-day, all the corridors leading to the courtroom were jammed by curious and eager crowds. When Brothers, heavily guarded by armed detectives, was brought into court there was a thrill of excitement such as the new criminal court building has never seen.

The gunman maintained his usual calm as he walked through the lane of curious eyes, smiled slightly at the interest he was arousing, and then sprawled back in his chair as his counsel started a long wrangle over the list of witnesses. Owing to the tedious preliminaries inseparable from American criminal procedure, it is expected that no evidence will be given for a week.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR SHOLAPUR.

New Municipal Scheme

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, April 4.

At its yesterday's meeting, the Sholapur Municipality by an overwhelming majority of 20 against 7 decided to open a Technical School at Sholapur.

In opening the discussion the new President Dr. Mulay made a reference to the long-felt necessity of a Technical School and the scheme carefully prepared for the purpose as long ago as 1927 and appealed to the House to support it in the interest of poor workers.

Mr. Khadkiker opposed saying that the scheme if adopted would prove a failure. Mr. Jasawalla and other members supported the scheme.

It was also decided to appoin Mr. N. A. Kulkerni as Superintendent of the school from April 3rd.

Mr. Kulkarni is from the Government Educational Department and he has already worked for more than six years as Superintendent in the Technical School started in the Criminal Settlement Sholapur.

Congress Literature

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE: India's demand for Dominion) Status Speeches at the Round Table Conference by the Premier, the Princes and the People of India. A Handy up-to-date volume. Price Rs. 2. To Subscribers of "The Indian Review" Re. 1-8.

MAHATMA GANDHI: THE MAN AND HIS MISSION: An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to the "Salt March" and the Sapru-Jayakar Negotiations. With appreciations from the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, etc. Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of "Indian Review" As. 12.

M. K. GANDHI: By Rev. J. Doke. With Introduction by Lord Amphill. Re. 1. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 12.

HIND SWARAJ or INDIAN HOME RULE: By Gandhi. New Pocket Edition. As. 8. To Sub. of "I.R." Rs. 6.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA: By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION: A history of Indian Nationalism and an account of the Congress Movement by Ambikacharan Mazumdar. Rs. 3. To Sub. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM: By C. F. Andrews. Re. 1. Reduced to As. 8.

LORD MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES: Re. 1-8. To Sub. of the "I.R." Re 1-4.

EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU: A study in Indian Polity. Rs. 8. To Subs. of the "I.R." As. 6.

BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT: A study of Indian Polity: By Bernard Houghton. Re. 1-8. Reduced to As. 12.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five (12sh Foreign) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Heruna Maru	10500	---	7 April
xKaga „	5860	31 Mar.	12 „
Katori „	10000	---	@21 „
*Genoa „	6785	15 April	28 April
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 „	30 „
Yashima „	10000	....	@5 May
x Tango „	6893	30 April	14 May
Yasukuni „	12000	....	@17May

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Mar.	4 April
Hakozaki „	10500	29 April	6 May

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
Tatsuta „	22000	13 May	19 May

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
270|272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru ..	27th Mar.	8th April
Hamburg Maru ..	7th April	21st „
Shin-i Maru	10th „	22nd „
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	7th May
Havre Maru	4th May.	15th „

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25475
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 896.

BANISH SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Buy a bottle of "DESTROYER", a dainty perfumed lotion that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in 3 minutes. "DESTROYER" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth.

"DESTROYER" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as a child's. It has no harmful effect, causes no irritation.

Bottle containing a complete cure costs Rs. 3.

N. B.—Rs. 100 awarded as prize proving it useless.

MANAGER.—
GULZAR TRADING AGENCY,
P. O. Box No. 72, LAHORE.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms

UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
135-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2[illegible]

"LIVING WAGES AND DECENT WORKING CONDITIONS"

Rly. Men's Conference's Demand At Bangalore.

MR. V. V. GIRI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following are extracts from the presidental address of Mr. V. V. Giri at the Railway ment's sixth Annual Conference at Bangalore on Friday.

During the last two years, the Union has made rapid strides in the way of organisation. The great demonstration that was held at Hubli on the occasion of the Fifth Annual Conference is still fresh in the memory of those who attended it. For the first time, your administration understood the value of a strong Union and it was at that Conference we received a reply to the now famous memorandum that we presented to the Administration followed up by a Conference between the Agent and the Heads of Departments of the Railway and those of the representatives of the Union. Promises were made about revision of wages, recognition of the Union and consideration of other major and minor demands. For one reason or other, there was delay in the execution of the same. The Union had to strenously put up a strong and disciplined organisation which had its effect on the mind of the Administration.

"REVISED SCALE OF WAGES MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

At the long-expected revisions were announced by the Administration. They were found to be generally unsatisfactory, especially in connection with the daily-rated staff both in the workshops and in the open line. Instead of allaying the discontent, it had a reverse effect on the workers. It was unfortunate that the Administration did not give opportunity to the Union when the scales of wages were in the proposal stage, so that the Union could have submitted its point of view. However there was a series of Conferences with the Administration and the chapter relating to this matter cannot be considered to have been closed. The workers rightly resented the attitude of the Administration in this behalf and showed their protest by refusal to receive wages specially at places like Perambur, Arkonam, and Hubli. It was only at the instance of the Union that they accepted to receive wages under protest.

RESERVE FUND TO MEET EVENTUALITIES.

For the first time, so far as the working conditions on the M. and S. M. Railway are concerned, the workers have put up constitutional fight and demonstrated their strength, if necessary to strike. I assure the workers on the M. and S. M. Railway that neither myself, nor the Union would rest content till living wages and decent working conditions are secured for the workers. It is gratifying that the workers, not content with a mere refusal of wages, made still further sacrifices and collected a Reserve Fund to meet eventualities, whenever desired by the Union. I consider it my duty to mention the great part played by the comrades at various centres on the Railway in contributing not a little in making the Reserve Fund campaign a success. Unless the workers on this Railway once for all decide to have huge reserves, there is not a great scope for a more effective way of bargaining with the employer. It is hoped that during the next year, the Union will be able to raise at least a modest sum of a lakh of rupees: if workers decide to do so, it will be the easiest thing to do.

WHERE TO USE THE "AXE"

While the fight for better revision of wages was going on the workers on this Railway as well as on other Railways in India are threatened with a heavy axe of retrenchment. Indian workers have a greater case against any kind of retrenchment as compared to organised workers in other parts of the world as they are provided with benefits such as Unemployment Insurance Schemes, etc. The necessity for retrenchment has been primarily stated to have arisen on account of decline in the gross recepits and although it may be pointed out that except for the year 1930-31, the budget estimates provide for a surplus. On the M. S. M. Railway alone, since 1920 more than 40 crores were earned as surplus profits and therefore, if it is a question of any sacrifice to be made at all, it must be from those heads which have appropriated such a huge sum of surplus profits.

UNION IS STRENGTH

Two years ago, the Administration was not prepared to recognise the Union and to-day, I am glad to announce the Union is practically recognised. The terms agreed upon have been sent to the Home Board for confirmation. To my mind, the conditions of recognition are not quite satisfactory and would require thorough modifications and changes erelong. Workers have to remember that recognition of the Union should be more from themselves than from the Administration. If the Union is weak in membership and strength, any amount of recognition from the employer would not increase its bargaining power. On the other hand, if our Unions is really strong, in spite of our not having the recognition, we can force the employer to come to reasonable terms by the strength the workers possess.

WORKERS ARE PRIMARILY CITIZENS

There were certain doubts and fears sometime ago on the part of the Administration that our Union was becoming political or that the workers have nothing to do with politics. I fear it betrayed a lack of proper understanding of relationship between purely labour and the so-called political matters. It must be realised that the workers are also primarily citizens of their country and as such, have to play an important role in moulding the destinies of their country. However, I wish to make matters more plain. It is fundamental that any activity of a Trade Union should be based solely on consideration of the interests of the workers and therefore political activities, consistent with the provisions of the Trade Union Act (which is itself unsatisfactory requiring rectification), conducted in the interests of the workers are among the legitimate fields of activity. I should like to give some cases by way of illustration. It is perfectly legitimate for a Trade Union to accept or to reject a nomination on the Round Table Conference to voice the workers' view-point. It is also legitimate to criticise for or against the action of the Government in choosing any persons or organisations either in the Legislatures or any Conference from the workers' view-point. It is in the interests of a Trade Union to oppose the candidature of an anti-trade unionist and for this purpose, to have a propaganda to exercise the right of vote in favour of representatives who are known to be sympathetic to labour. It would be perfectly right if a registered Trade Union were to conduct agitation for reforming Government administration or machinery to secure adequate protection of the interests of the workers such as movements for realisation of socialistic ideals; so also it is legitimate for a Trade Union to fight for nationalisation, recognition of the principle of self-determination and to insist on labour being a Federal or Central subject in any future constitution of India without which, labour will lose the little benefits it might be getting through the ratification of International Conventions. It is also the duty of the Unions to secure the introduction, like Unemployment Insurance, Adult Franchise, Old Age Pensions, Sickness Insurance, Minimum Wage Legislation, etc. In short every field of activity which in the opinion of the members of a registered Union is in the interests of the workers, is a legitimate one.

COUNTRY'S INTERESTS SAFE IN MAHATMAJI'S HANDS

We are deeply grateful to Mahatma Gandhi for the lead he has given to the country in realising its ideals. No doubt, there are two schools of thought with respect to the fact whether he was right or wrong, in allowing himself and the Working Committee of the Congress to enter into a truce with the British Government. I will examine this matter from the view-point of a Trade Unionist. Having had the privilege of conducting some strikes of great magnitude in this country, I may be permitted to state that it is sometimes very easy to call on a strike but it is difficult to call off a strike; but from experience I can state, if a leader is in a position to call on and call off a strike at the proper and logical moment, he will be certainly in the best position to negogtiate with the opponent and if the results were not found to be satisfactory as a consequence thereof, he may also be in a position to call on a strike again. Fortunately for the country Mahatma Gandhi, in addition to his being a political leader knows best the psychology of those who are prepared to make sacrifices for the country.

AMNESTY TO ALL PRISONERS

If the Government is really anxious to take advantage of the present truce, it must unhesitatingly put its cars on the table and come to terms by conceding amnesty to all prisoners including Meerut, Lilloah and other S. I. Railway prisoners and thus secure the good-will of the workers. It is however a matter for pity that the Government could not accede to the wishes of the millions of our countrymen and in disregard of public opinion, executed Srijut Bhagat Singh and other, though we have nothing in common with methods of violent warfare.

WORKERS DEMANDS

The time has come when the view-point of the workers with regard to the present constitution, has to be placed before the second Round Table Conference, as stated in the following resolution passed at its recent Convention held at Ajmer:—

"Having given full consideration to the decisions of the Round Table Conference, the Federation expresses its strong disapproval of the conclusions so far reached and places on record its emphatic opinion that no constitution for the future Government of India will be acceptable to the workers unless it embodies, inter alia, the following principles:—

1. Declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing to the workers freedom of speech, of press and association, living wages, etc. 2. Provision of adult franchise as the basis of elections. 3. Authorising the Central or Federal Authority to legislate and administer labour measures and to ratify International Labour Conventions and Recommendations and secure their enforcement, throughout the whole of India including the Native States. 4. Adequate representation of the Railway workers in the constitution of the Railway Board.

The Federation invites the attention of the Government to adequate labour representation at the necessity of providing for the Conference to take part in the work of shaping the future constitution of India."

The resolution speaks for itself and no comments are necessary.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE OUR WEAPONS.

—We have come to a critical stage in the history of the Trade Union Movement. The Whitley Commission has concluded its labours. Its recommendations will be keenly awaited; whether favourable or not, we have to agitate for our reasonable demands in a more effective manner. Realise that communalism is the worst enemy of Trade Unionism. Realise that the sacred religion of workers is Trade Unionism. Realise that our weapons in our warfare are non-violence and truth. Realise that our strength lies in the cent per cent organisation. Realise that our duty is to do and die and not reason 'why' as soldiers obeying the mandates of a Supreme Council. To the extent these ideals are not put into practice, the salvation of the workers will be delayed. Therefore workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains.

LONDON, April 4.

Lord Reading and H. H. Aga Khan saw Lord Willingdon off when he sailed by "Viceroy of India".—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXANGE REVIEW

—.o:—

Exceedingly Dull And Minimum Business

Messrs. Moosa and Co., have issued the following weekly review of the Calcutta Stock Exchange dated April 4th:—

JUTE SHARES.

Again this week the market has been exceedingly dull with minimum amount of business passing. Even Howrahs and Kamarhattys have lost that popularity which they were enjoying all these days, on account of the narrow fluctuations. Hessians have kept fairly steady round about Rs. 9 on account of the continuation of strikes. The shipment of Hessians upto 30th March was about 6 1/2 crores yards although on the 31st Ultimo further One crore yards were shipped which actually belong to March shipment. Want of rain in jute districts has retarded sowings, and raw jute has remained fully steady during the week. The market for jute shares is likely to remain dull until the stocks of hessians come down as a result of demand from consuming centres. Dividends for the half-year ending March are awaited with interest although a general reduction in dividends is expected, and in some instances we may even see no dividends.

Market at the close was quietly steady.

JUTE FABRICS.

The gunny market has remained firm due to a steadier jute market and due to continuation of strikes. Shippers have taken no interest and mills have sold in small quantities uptil June. Market closed steady.

Futka hessians touched highest this week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	9-0	11-7
Lowest at Rs.	8-13	11-6
Highest at Rs.	9-0	11-7
Closed at Rs.	8-15	11-6

RAW JUTE.

On account of there being no rain in the jute districts prices have ruled very steady. Sowings no doubt are small so far and more rain is immediately needed for further sowings. Mills have taken little interest. Market closed steady. The fluctuation in prices of Jute during the week was as follows:—(June Daly) opened at Rs. 31-4, lowest touched Rs. 30-6, highest touched Rs. 31-6 and closed at Rs. 30.6.

COALS.

This section opened quiet with limited business passing, but as the session progressed a slightly better feeling was in evidence and although trading was on a restricted scale prices disclosed a hardening tendency in several instances.

In the Macneil group Aldih were a popular feature and there has been a strong demand for these shares which forced the price up a rupee to Rs. 4-10 but the close was a shade easier at Rs. 4-6. Equitable improved to Rs. 26-12 and Mundulpore to Rs. 7. West Jamuria have maintained their price at Rs. 10-4. In the Bird-Heilger group Burrakur and Borrea were in favour of sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fair turnover resulted in this section and prices in the majority of instances kept steady.

Iron and Steel issues were practically neglected. Indian Iron and Steel accounted for a small turnover at steady rates and they are now standing at Rs. 4-14. Bengal Iron may be nominally quoted at about Rs. 3-4. A small lot of Burn & Co. (ord.) changed hands in the Engineering section at Rs. 144 and Marshalls were quoted at 1-11. Only a few deals were registered in Electrical issues. Dacca Electrics changed hands at Rs. 13-12 and United Provinces Electrics accounted for a fair turnover round Rs. 127 cum-dividend of Rs. 4-8 per share. Bengal Telephone (Ord.) may be placed at Rs. 11-8. In the sugar group Carew Co. were quoted at Rs. 9-8. New Savan advanced sharply to Rs. 6-12 but again there are sellers at the close at this figure. Samastipore and Cawnpore Sugar were mentioned at Rs. 8-12 and Rs. 13-12 respectively.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES.

A small turnover resulted in Jute Mills Preference shares while industrial Preferences were mostly on offer.

Very little interest was manifested in Debentures. No business was reported in Calcutta Municipal and Port Trust issues, while Industrial debentures were also neglected.

COTTONS.

A minimum number of transactions were reported and prices generally were lower. Bengal-Nagpur (Ord.) registered a further drop of a rupee and are now standing at Rs. 22-8. Their halfy-yearly reports and accounts which was made known to the public during the week revealed very unsatisfactory workings. The Directors recommended the usual Preference dividend for the period with nothing to be paid to the Ordinary shareholders. Kesoram (ord.) eased off further to Rs. 3-5. Dunbar (Ord.) were quoted at Rs. 130 but no business was reported.

TEAS.

Only a small business was put through in this section at lower levels. Dimakushi were marked down to Rs. 12-4, Ledo to Rs. 80 and Turkvar to Rs. 20.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Dates Of Bureau And Ginning Reports

SEASON 1931-32

1. Wednesday, May 20th—Revision of 1930 acreage and yield.
2. Wednesday, July 8—Acreage in cultivation on July 1st—last year 45,815,000 acres.
3. Saturday, August 8th—Condition and probable production as on August 1st. Last year condition 62.2 per cent crop 14,362,000 bales.
4. Tuesday, September 8th—Condition and probable production as on September 1st and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1st—last year condition 53.2 per cent crop 1,434,000 bales. Acreage 44,791,000 acres.
5. Thursday, October 8th—Condition and probable production as on October 1st—last year condition 53.5 per cent. crop 14,486,000 bales.
6. Monday, November 9th—Probable production of cotton. Last year 14,438,000 bales.
7. Tuesday, December 8th—Preliminary estimate of production as on December 1st and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1st. Last year crop 14,243,000 bales and acreage 45,218,000 acres.

All the above reports will be issued at Washington U.S.A. at 11 a.m. Eastern Standard time and will be received here at night on the same day.

CENSUS GINNING REPORTS.

Date of publication 1931	Estimated to	1930-31
Aug. 8	July 31st	77,956
Aug. 24	Aug. 15	572,666
Sept 8	Aug. 31	1,878,253
Sept. 23	Sept 15	3,734,203
Oct 8	Sept 30	6,304,040
Oct 26	Oct 17	9,256,276
Nov. 9	Oct 31	10,865,562
Nov. 21	Nov. 23	11,964,212
Dec 8	Nov 30	12,837,002
Dec 21	Dec 12	13,258,217
1932		
Jan 23	Jan 15	13,593,288
Mar 21	Final	13,754,000

INDIAN DRUG HOUSE

BELI ROAD, ALLAHABAD.

The only Indian manufacturers of all varieties of

COLLOIDAL MEDICINES

and also leading manufacturers of all sorts of

ORGANO-THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

and other specialities

Manned by the highest authorities of

Colloidal Chemistry & Biochemistry

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN.

Sole Agents for Bombay:

P. HARKISONDAS & CO.

314-16, Lamington Road, BOMBAY 7.

DOUBTS DISPELLED BY DIVINE POWER.

Your anxiety about your futurity will obstruct your future progress and will decrease your fortune and happiness. Can you deny this? If not, write at once your questions in serial order and send a copy of your Horoscope, if available, or mention the exact time of writing and your approximate age. You will get a clear reply by return post. Charge for 5 questions Re. 1. For every additional question As. 4. For one year life reading with monthly details Rs. 2. For one year life reading with weekly details Rs. 10. For one Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 2. For one special Jayavasikarani Talisman Rs. 50.

Whether the reply or the Talisman should be sent by V.P.P. or the cost is sent by money order should be stated, and your address should be written clearly. V.P. charges extra. For further particulars write to:—HANUMANTHUPASI V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, B.A.Sc.
GANDHI JOTTISHA NILAYAM, TIRUTTANI, (Madras Presy.)

BEST TONIC FOR WOMEN.

SUNDARI SATHI

(Registered)

"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of women, such as Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metrits, Hysteria, etc. So many doctors and physicians use it. Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-10 per 3 bottles.

Available at all the Chemists and Druggists, everywhere.

Dave Chemical Works,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility.

If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child but think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and permanently.

IRON Jelloid are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by hand.

On sale everywhere, 14 days' trial No. 1. Full size bottle (40 days' supply) Rs. 2-12.

B. C.

CONSECRATION OF A MASONIC LODGE.

"The Dawn Of Peace".

Consecration of a masonic lodge is a rare thing in the life of a freemason, and therefore the ceremony of the consecretion which took place on Ramnavmi Day (28th March) at Lonavala, was witnessed by a large number of well-known freemasons, who had come from different parts of the Presidency. Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Reginald Spence, District Grand Master assisted by Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, D.D.G.M., and other distinguished officers of the Grand Lodge of England paid an official visit to consecrate the new Lodge, viz: "Dawn of Peace" No. 5260 E.C.

Wor. Bro. N. T. Jungalwala, to whose sole efforts, this Lodge came into existence, gave a brief history of the Lodge building which was first occupied by Lodge Bhore Ghaut, and subsequently removed to Bombay. This building, he explained, was formally consecrated as a masonic temple, but after the removal of Lodge Bhore Ghaut to Bombay, the owner wanted to sell it, and it was apprehended that the prospective owner wished to convert it into a residential chawl. Mr. Jungalwala, thereupon arranged to buy up the building so that the masonic tradition connected with it might continue. The "Dawn of Peace" was thus the sequence of Mr. Jungalwala's efforts.

The Consecration ceremony was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir Reginald Spence while Major Holdsworth, District Grand Chaplain made an oration appropriate to the occasion. The first Master installed by the D.G.M. was Wor. Bro. Dr. K. N. Sahiar who is already P. M., of many other lodges and is also an officer of the District Grand Lodge.

At the banquet which was held at Railway Institute, Sir Reginald Spence proposed the toast of the newly installed Master, and paid compliments to his numerous activities in freemasonry. He also spoke in glowing terms for Wor. Br. N. T. Jungalwala, but for whom, the new Lodge would not have come into eristence.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co. J5

REGD. NO. B. 1662.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1931.

"ALL-INDIA" MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

Full Text Of Resolutions.

NEW DELHI, April 5.

The Conference passed a resolution regarding recent communal riots. It deplored "the wanton aggressiveness of Hindus" culminating in riots at Benares, Agra, Mirazpur, Cawnpore and elsewhere, declared its conviction that the Congress cast off 'its sham non-violence" in dealings between communities, and said that the continuance of this attitude of the majority would lead to civil war. The resolution warned the Governments in England and India that spineless handling of the situation, due to their continued pandering to the Congress would create a condition of things in India which would swell the complete ruin of this unfortunate country.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Zahoor Ahmed and supported by a number of speakers all of whom made very strong speeches.

Maulana Shaukat Ali deprecated the heat imported into the speeches and the spirit for revenge exhibited, and said that wherever Muslims felt forced to fight, they must not lay hands on women, children, old men or temples.

MALIK F. K. NOON'S FIGHTING SPEECH.

Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Minister of the Punjab Government, moved a resolution regarding the Round Table Conference's decisions. The resolution mainly followed the lines of that passed recently by the All-India Muslim League Council and reiterated the resolution of 1st January, 1929, but further amplified the demand regarding residuary powers by stating "This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that all transfer of power shall be from Parliament to the Provinces and that no subject shall be made federal without the previous consent of autonomous units". The resolution stood for separate electorates under the existing conditions and demanded 33-1|3 per cent representation in the federal legislature for Muslims.

Malik Feroz Khan Noon in a fighting speech declared that the Indian States' delegation during the voyage to London conspired to join the Federation in order to put down Muslim India, and declared that their only safeguard was to have some Provinces where they could live in peace and safety. They could not tolerate the army being in the charge of a Hindu Central Government, as no Muslims would get Commissions in that army, and it would not protect Muslims in riots like that which had occurred at Cawnpore. He added: "If the Congress has won power by fighting the British, we shall fight the Congress and make all sacrifices. We have no lonfidence in the Congress."

The resolution was duly seconded and supported and was passed.

MESSAGES.

Among the messages read at the Muslim Conference were these from H. H. the Aga-Khan and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The former hoped that the Muslims would unitedly insist on the protection of their religious individuality, position and culture in federal India. Mrs. Naidu declared that Hindu-Muslim unity would be the sole guarantee of India's abiding freedom."—A.P.

FULL TEXT

The following is the full text of the resolutions passed by the "All-India" Muslim Conference at Delhi:—

"This Conference deplores the wanton aggressiveness of the Hindus culminating in the riots at Benares, Agra, Mirzapore, Cawnpore, and elsewhere, accompanied with brutal and callous murders of innocent and defenceless Muslims, including women and children. This Conference is convinced that the so-called non-violence of the Congress "satyagrahi," consisting in many cases of students of colleges and schools is a mere sham but little short of unclean political strategem adopted in the face of superior organised force of the State and cast off in dealings between the communities.

"This Conference is of opinion that a continuance of this attitude of the majority community will lead to a state of civil war in India and warns Government in England and this country that their spineless handling of the situation due to their continued pandering to Congress will create conditions of things in India which will spell complete ruin of this unfortunate country."

CONDITIONS FOR FEDERATION

The second resolution relating to the constitutional problem runs as follows:—

"This Conference while approving of the recommendations of the Federal Structure Committee that the future constitution of India should take form of a Federation of autonomous units reiterates the demands already made of the All-India Muslim Conference the autonomy of the constituent units should be complete, residual powers being vested in the constituent elements and insists that in this respect there shall be no difference between the various units constituting the All-India Federation.

(b) This Conference approves of the decision of the Round Table Conference that Sind be separated from the Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate Governor's Province and demands that such separation should take effect prior to or simultaneously with the inauguration of the new constitution, financial adjustments being so arranged as to make the Province self supporting with the provision of sufficient resources for development.

FRONTIER REFORMS.

(c) This Conference regrets that the constitution outlined at the Round Table Conference for the five settled districts of N. W. F. Province falls short of the Muslim demand and does not concede to that Province the same measure of legislative and administrative responsibility as is proposed for other British Indian Provinces and insists that the new constitution for that Province should be identical with that of the other provinces of British India'

(d) This Conference deplores the fact that the Round Table Conference ignored the question of reform for Baluchistan despite the repeated demand made in that behalf by representative Muslim organisations.

(e) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that all transfer of power shall be from Parliaments to the Provinces and that no subject shall be made federal without the previous mutual consent of autonomous units.

(f) This Conference reiterates the demands made by the All-India, Muslim Conference that (1) The Muslim community should have 33-1|9 representation in the Federal Legislature; (2) The weightage at present enjoyed by the Moslem community in the Provinces, in which it is in a minority, should be maintained, similar weightage being given to the other minorities in Sind, N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan; (3) The small Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal shall in no way be impaired in relation to their representation to the Legislatures.

(g) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that in the existing conditions the right enjoyed by the Muslim community according to the law of the land of representation in the Central and Provincial Legislatures through their own separate electorates be maintained.

(h) This Conference is of opinion that the franchise for the Provincial Legislature be widened so that the voting register may reflect the proportions of the various communities in the population.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

(i) This Conference endorses the proposal embodied in Paragraph three of the Round Table Conference Minorities Communities Report that the future Indian constitution must include a declaration of fundamental rights safeguards for the cultural and religious life of the various communities and secure to every individual without distinction as to caste, race, creed or sex the free exercise of economic, social and civil rights. This Conference further emphasise the necessity of including in the constitution a sanction for the enforcement of the fundamental rights, including the right to redress when they are violated.

(j) This Conference reiterates its demand that no Bill, resolution, motion or amendment regarding inter-communal matters shall be discussed or passed in any Legislature, if a three-fourths majority of members of the Muslim community in that Legislature oppose the introduction, discussion or the passing of such Bill, resolution or amendment.

REPRESENTATION IN GOVT.

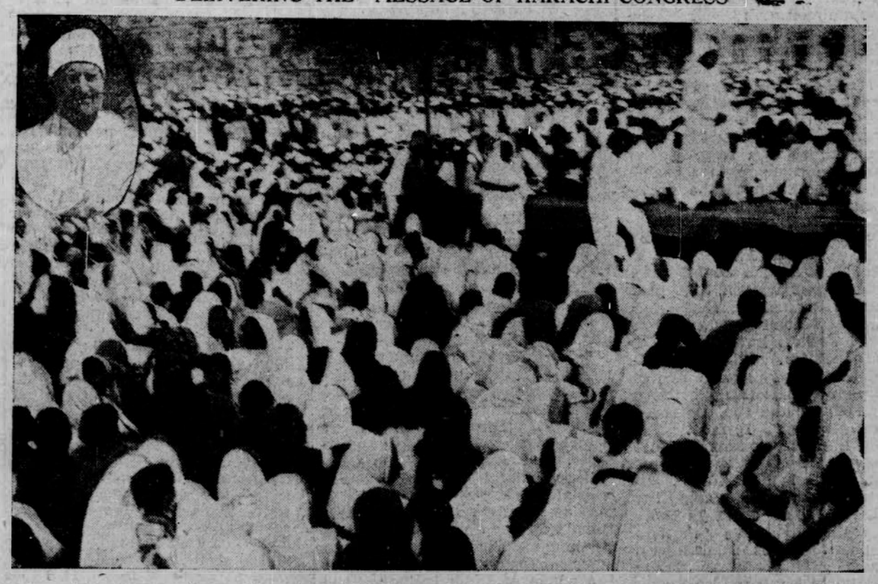
(k) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that Muslim interests be adequately recognised In the formation of the Federal and Provincial Executive, an obligation to endeavour to secure such representation should be expressed in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General and Provincial Governors.

(l) This Conference reiterates its demand that provision should be made in the constitution, giving Muslims their adequate share in all the services of the State, whether Federal or Provincial, having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.

(m) This Conference considers it essential that no change in the Indian constitution after its inauguration be made by the Federation Legislature except with the concurrence of all the States constituting the Federation!

Both the resolutions were passed by the Conference without opposition.

DELIVERING THE "MESSAGE OF KARACHI CONGRESS"



A view of the mammoth meeting at Azad Maidan on Sunday evening when All-India leaders spoke on the "Message of Karachi Congress." Inset Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

HOW BOMBAY RECEIVED THE "FRONTIER GANDHI":—Tumultous and rousing reception was accorded to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan by Bombay citizens on his first visit here. The "Frontier Gandhi" who is seen loaded with garlands was taken in a procession.

"MISCHIEVOUS DISTORTION"

MAHATMA ON INTERPRETATION OF HIS SPEECH BY MR. ZAHUR AHMED.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Mr. Gandhi was shown the speech delivered by Mr. Zahur Ahmed at the All-India Muslim Conference to-day in which Mr. Zahur Ahmed had stated: "Mr. Gandhi had stated that there would be civil war in the country which would continue till one community was completely exhausted. I say why not test our metals to-day and take decisions on it?"

Mr. Gandhi told a press representative: "There can be no more mischievous distortion of what I have said regarding interneeine war than what you show me as having been said by Mr. Zahur Ahmed."—A.P.

King Suffers From Cold.

LONDON, April 6.

The King is suffering from slight cold. He is not confined to bed, but as a precautionary measure is keeping to his room in Windsor Castle. He was unable to attend the divine service, but carried out a certain amount of official business.

Prince Of Wales Reaches Rio De Janerio.

LONDON, April 6.

Riode Janeiro.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived here on their return from trip to States of Sao Paulo and Minasgeraes, and were received by a representative of President Vargas and Ministers.—Reuter.

GLEN KIDSTON REACHES PRETORIA.

—:o:—

Optimistic Of Beating Record.

LONDON, April 6.

Pretoria.—Glen Kidston arrived here this afternoon, from Lichtenburg, where he was forced to land on a farm owing to sooted plugs stopping the engine. The propellor was slightly damaged as a result of coming into the contact with wire-fence. The farmer turned out natives who made a runway by clearing away ant-heaps in front of the machine, thus enabling Kidston to take off for Pretoria. Kidston is confident that he will arrive in Cape Town at 1 p.m., on April 6, thus easily beating the record.—Reuter.

MADRAS, April 5.

Addressing a mass meeting under the auspices of Madras Labour Union last evening Mr. B. Shiva Rao expressed deep gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for outlining the Congress programme in Karachi, in particular for the assurance of inclusion of fundamental rights of labour and adult suffrage.

LONDON'S NEW 'BIG FIVE

To Control Every Tube, Bus And Tram.

£100,000,000 POOL

A £100,000,000 combine, embracing all the passenger-carrying services in London, a "Big Five" to control it; and the possible abandonment of tramways in some parts of London.

These are the leading features of the London Passenger Transport Bill, published yesterday, for which Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Minister of Transport, hopes to get a second reading in the Commons before Easter.

The Bill provides for the appointment of a public Transport Board, consisting of five members, says, the correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

I understand that the Minister is determined to get "first-class brains" for these jobs, whatever the cost.

The Board will take over:

The Tubes; Metropolitan and District Railways; the tramway undertakings throughout London; and the buses.

These it will administers as one consolidated undertaking.

Subject to the approval of the Minister, and the provision of suitable alternative facilities, the Board will have power to abandon tramways.

I understand that this refers only to the suburbs and less "highly-trafficked" areas, and that it is not intended to apply to Central London.

It will have also to improve and extend travelling facilities to secure the maximum of efficiency and convenience.

Taxicabs will be the only privately-owned passenger-carrying services running in the London area.

The Board will take over the L.C.C.s power to run passenger steamboat services on the Thames in the London area.

CHECK ON FARES.

Fares will be subject to confirmation by the Railway Rates Tribunal.

Contact will be maintained between the Board and the local authorities by means of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, the membership of which is to be increased from 8 to 22.

Employees of the existing passenger undertakings will be taken over by the Board, on terms not less favourable than those they now enjoy. Compensation will be given to those who may be dispossessed or suffer pecuniary loss. There will also be provision for pensions.

PAYING ITS WAY.

The transfer of the interests in the traffic concerns to the Board will be effected by means of an exchange of stocks, with alternative cash payments in the case of the "independent" traffic companies.

The tramways belonging to local authorities will be transferred on the basis of the Board paying annually the sums necessary to meet the interest and redemption charges of their outstanding debt, but the local authorities can, if they prefer, take stock instead.

The amounts of stock or cash to be given will be agreed between those concerned and the Board, subject to confirmation by a special Tribunal to be set up by the Lord Chancellor.

The Board will have to meet its own liabilities, and accumulate a substantial reserve fund. The necessity to run the services on strictly business lines will, in Government's view, ensure that the public will be satisfied with the services provided, and that adequate weight shall be given to public opinion.

WHAT PUBLIC WANTS.

A high authority said to me last night:

"The idea is that the Board should provide what the public wants, without any bias in favour of any particular form of transport. You have to have the position where, if the public is grousing, or is going to grouse the day after to-morrow, something can be done at once. That is why there is going to be a small Board."

Questions about the Board will be answered in the House by the Minister of Transport, and there will be an annual report, which will be published.

CONGRESS WORKER EXTERNED

For Conducting Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

STUDENTS' MEETING DISPERSED.

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

A batch of students of Rajkote propaganding for swadeshi and khaddar in villages of Kathiawar reached Atkot village in Jamnagar State. The police dispersed a meeting organised by them, and deported them outside the limits of the State. Another Congress worker who is conducting a boycott of foreign cloth in Kathiawar was ordered to quit the limits of the Morvi State when he went to Morvi to picket foreign cloth shops which had resumed sales of foreign cloth. The Congress worker disobeyed the order of externment and he was removed in a motor car to a forest outside the State limits.—A.P.

Mr. Manilal Kothari.

LAHORE, April 4.

Mr. Manilal Kothari who has arrived here from Karachi proceeds to-day to Gujranwala where he will preside over the Jain Gurukal anniversary. Thence he proceeds to Jullandar. He will distribute prizes there among the successful students of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya.

He reaches Delhi early next week and after a short stay goes to Ahmedabad.—A.P.

G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 5.

Mr. V. B. Purandare in the course of his message to the G.I.P. Railway workers' conference at Bombay states:—"Regret inability to attend due to family sickness: wish conference success: congratulate workers for chalking out a working class concrete programme, and hope workers will not be deceived by empty promises: avoid pharsemongerings."

MIRZAPUR EXHIBITION.

An Exhibition of Khadi and Swadeshi articles together with fine are, health, hygiene, Agriculture will be held along with the United Province Political Conference at Mirzapur for ten days beginning from 28th inst.

Those interested in advancing the cause of Swadeshi are requested to communicate with the undersigned stating conditions and terms, if any, regarding their sending the exhibits either for sale or for exhibition.—Gobind Prasad, Advocate, President, Exhibition Department.

VIGOROUS PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS

Heavy Fall In Consumption.

(From our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 5.

Under the auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee, all liquor shops in Thana are being picketed vigorously since the 1st inst. The picketing is being carried on under the supervision of Captain H. M. Jilani of the Bombay Volunteers Corps. In spite of the peaceful nature of the picketing, there appears to have been a tremendous fall in consumption, and consequently the daily income of the shopkeepers, some of whom approached the Congress authorities and requested them to withdraw the pickets.

It is alleged that some shopkeepers are selling liquor in bottles to customers who do not drink it in the licensed shop, but take the bottles to their homes.

Indore.—A largely attended farewell party was given yesterday at the Institute of Plant Industry Indore, to the retiring Director, Mr. Albert Howard. C. I. E. Mr. M. L. Saksena, Personal Assistant to the Director, presented Mr. Howard with an address enclosed in a silver casket on behalf of the staff of the Institute.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road.